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[illegible] THE WAR IN KANSAS.

MURDER OF MAJOR HOYT.

Thrilling Account of the Battle of Franklin.

FREE-STATE VICTORY!

THE NEW MISSOURI RAID.

The State of Affairs at Lecompton.

SHERIFF JONES TAKEN PRISONER.

PREPARATIONS FOR A BLOODY CONFLICT.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

LAWRENCE, Kansas, Wednesday, Aug. 13, 1856.

EMIGRANTS FROM IOWA.

The emigrants who for some time have been [illegible] in Iowa, have at last arrived in the Territory. Their prolonged encampment, the lack of [illegible] together with the movements of the [illegible] back, [illegible].

The company number, in men, women and children, about 300. The men are very well armed. In their journey, as they have bridged the streams and prepared the road between the Nebraska line and Topeka. A number of them stopped in the northern part of the Territory near the line, and are there forming a settlement and laying out a town. Others of the party, half way between Topeka and the settlement above named, have "squatted," taken claims and are also founding a town. These towns and settlements are upon the road which the emigrants have prepared, and are an easy day's drive from each other. It is intended as soon as possible to place a line of stages upon this road, to run between Topeka and some convenient point in Iowa. When this line is established it is believed that persons will be able to reach Chicago from Topeka in a journey of five days. Persons consider the route safe and practicable. The emigrants found the settlers in Nebraska willing to rally to their defence should they be attacked by the [illegible] who were supposed to be in wait for them. Their accounts in relation to the settlements in the northern part of the Territory are highly encouraging. In two of the counties in that region the Free-Soil sentiment has no opposition.

The emigrants were not disturbed or molested upon the journey; their scouts, however, saw at different times bodies of armed men, who apparently were on the lookout.

Dr. S. G. Howe, of Boston, came with the party for a considerable distance, but being unwell and having business at home which seriously demanded his attention, he found it impossible for him to submit to the delay the journey would cause him, therefore he left the duty which he had in charge to the care of S. B. Whitman, Esq.

The Massachusetts party, under Dr. Cutter, and the Chicago party, both of which were disarmed on the river and sent back, are with these emigrants.

BREAKING UP OF THE CAMP AT OSAWOTOMIE.

The Pro-Slavery encampment at Osawotomie was rather unceremoniously broken up the other day. A party of men made a descent upon it, took possession of a number of arms and quantities of provisions. The robber gang had heard of the approach of a force sufficient to punish them for their offences and wisely fled, leaving much of their plunder behind them. They had erected a block-house fort, in which they had stored their provisions, arms, and plunder—all moveable articles of any value were taken and the Fort burned.

MURDER OF MAJOR HOYT.

Within a short time the Free-State men of Franklin and in the neighborhood of Washington Creek, which is ten miles south of this town, have been held in terror by parties of Buford's men, who have been harbored in their midst. At Franklin these persons have been harbored by a Territorial Justice of the Peace named Crane, who is also the Postmaster at that point. Crane had command of a party which numbered from twenty-five to fifty. He had a cannon and was well supplied with U. S. muskets and ammunition by the Territorial authorities. He had a log house of commodious size and great strength, which he had barricaded well and fortified. At Washington Creek the party numbers sixty, and are under the command of Capt. Saunders, of the Territorial Militia. They have three log houses which they have well fortified.

Yesterday as Major Hoyt, who had business in the neighborhood of that creek, was passing within three hundred yards of their buildings, on horseback, he was shot dead. His body was found, with his pockets rifled of their contents. Hoyt is the individual from whom the Sharp's Rifles were taken at Lexington, early in the Spring. He was in the Mexican war, and had been to California. The experience which he had acquired in those places, together with his industry, bravery and ability, makes his loss a severe one at this trying moment to the Free-State party.

Enraged by this act, the Free-State men determined to drive these villains from their midst.

SECOND BATTLE OF FRANKLIN.

Last night, a party of about sixty assembled and marched to Franklin. The night was calm and the bright moonlight made it clear and beautiful. The heavy dew on the long prairie grass made their march anything but pleasant. Arriving within a quarter of a mile of Franklin, the company was halted. A detachment of ten picked men, under command of Lieut. George Earle, were sent down the main street of the town, to take a position opposite the fortification of Squire Crane, and attract the attention of his men in order that the main body of Free-State men who were under the immediate charge of Capt. Cracklin, might without discovery take an advantageous position in the rear. Lieut. Earle first took possession of a store occupied by some of the Pro-Slavery party. These men were driven from the store and retreated to the log house. Earle then took a position on the prairie immediately in front of the log house and within close rifle shot of it. A person was then sent to demand the surrender of the log house, and the arms and ammunition contained therein. They refused to surrender. Firing then commenced between Earle's party and those in the log house. In the meantime Captain Cracklin had formed his company into two divisions, the second of which he stationed immediately in the rear of the place to be attacked and about forty yards from it, where they were somewhat protected by a rail fence. These men were ordered to lie down and await the action of Lieut. Earle's party. The other division were stationed behind a fence to the south-east of the house, and about the same distance from it as the second division. Soon the firing commenced. Those in the block-house fired at the assailing parties from port-holes made in its walls. The assailants fired upon the building, directing their aim by the flash of their opponents' guns. Earle's party directed their fire at a window in the building. The window was small and against it those inside had placed mattresses and feather beds in order to protect themselves from the balls of Earle's men. This firing lasted until Earle's men had discharged twenty-five rounds, which in the hands of experienced men with Sharpe's rifles, was [illegible] with some dispatch. While the firing lasted, [illegible] of the men in [illegible] just above their heads—they struck [illegible] in front of them, throwing the dirt into the faces of the men and [illegible] unlucky shot would wound a man. After [illegible] their twenty-five rounds, Lieut. Earle [illegible] to cease their fire, he finding that they were [illegible]

[illegible] named [illegible], from Michigan, and one wounded. While the Free-State men suffered thus severely, the Pro-Slavery Party, secure behind their entrenchments, had suffered no injury. It was found that another plan must be adopted in order to succeed. The Free-State men had no artillery, nor could they carry the building by assault. After consultation the following plan was adopted: A wagon was loaded with hay and drawn directly to the front of the building, adjoining the log-house, and then set on fire. Those who went with the hay had to pass up the street in a very exposed situation, to the building they designed burning, and there became exposed to a galling fire from the enemy posted in an unfinished frame building adjoining the log house on the West, and connected therewith. The second division of Cracklin's company were ordered to accompany the wagon. It was a "ticklish" place for those who had never "smelled" earnest gunpowder before; but they marched bravely up. As good luck would have it the moon, now nearly down, was just shut in by a cloud, thus favoring them with darkness; and the fire from the 1st division of Cracklin's company then posted in the rear, drew the attention of the Pro-Slavery men in that direction, gave those with the hay an opportunity to draw it where they intended, without discovery. The hay was fired; soon the forked flames rose high and higher, casting a glaring light far over the prairie and the town. The firing ceased upon the Pro-Slavery side; but now and then a random shot from a Sharpe's rifle, warned them that the Free State Party were there. Soon the cry of Quarter! Quarter! was heard. The Free State men rushed up, drew away the burning hay and took possession of the buildings. Not wishing to take prisoners, they permitted all to escape, excepting Squire Crane, whom they detained for a short time. They took possession of the cannon, nearly one hundred stand of arms, and quantities of ammunition and provision. Squire Crane opened the Post-Office building, and by order, a few were selected to search the place for arms and ammunition. Crane was then permitted to go. His wife while he was in custody, clung to him with true devotion, and wildly implored them to save his life. Infatuated woman!—she supposed the Free-State men were as heartless as the cut-throat associates of her husband, who revel over the misery of Mrs. Barber, the lunacy of Mrs. Brown, and the awful distress of Mrs. Cantrell, who, with her children, now fatherless, from his grave cry for justice and for bread. Squire Crane to-day sent a request to P. M. Babcock, asking him to open the Franklin mail and forward it to Franklin, stating as a reason, "that a mob from Lawrence and Blanton had last night broken into the Post Office and stole the iron key to the mail bag and all the postage stamps." Brave man! How he lies!

When the party returned, the gray streaks of dawn were just appearing in the East.

THE DRAGOONS.

This morning, Company I, of the United States Dragoons, went to Franklin. It is said that a few arrests have been made there to-day. To-night, dragoons are stationed along the California Road, opposite town, to prevent parties of armed men from going out. The cut-throats at Washington Creek are to be driven out, and Company I, of the Dragoons, which is said to be composed principally of Buford's men, who were compelled to enlist because of their poverty, can only prevent it by driving them out themselves.

THE NEW GOVERNOR.

The appointment of Geary is regarded with indifference here. If the Territorial laws are to be enforced, Shannon might as well have done it as Geary. The people of the Territory will never submit to the Border Ruffian laws, no matter how good or wise the Governor whose duty it is to enforce them. The man who leaves the retirement of private life to accept the post of Governor of Kansas Territory, under this Administration, must be anxious to find an unhappy situation. It does not speak well for his judgment or ability. If Pierce had removed Lecompte and Donaldson and Calhoun, he would have shown some sense. Let him ask his friend [illegible], of New-Hampshire, [illegible] he shall do.

Newspaper Accounts.

We find in the St. Louis Democrat a letter describing the battle at Franklin. The [illegible] is not nearly so detailed as the account given by our correspondent, yet both letters corroborate each other in every important particular. We take the following from the Chicago Democratic Press of the 20th inst.:

[illegible] has just arrived from Kansas with reliable information about the reported attack upon the town of Franklin.

It seems that the Border Ruffians have been industriously improving the time for several months past in preparation for a general attack upon the Free-State settlers—to wipe them out with fire and sword.

For this purpose they have erected block-houses, in which they have stored away ammunition and provisions. They felt so confident of success that they made no secret of their intention and even fixed the time for the attack.

Already had they commenced murdering the Free-State men. A Free-State man by the name of Hoyt, from Massachusetts, was found shot near the block-house on Washington Creek, and another one whose name the messenger did not remember, was also shot near the same place.

The Free-State men being perfectly acquainted with this state of facts, and knowing full well that there would be no interposition on the part of the Government, were compelled to take the initiative, and accordingly, on the night of the 12th inst., attacked the Border-Ruffian block-house at Franklin, where it was known a quantity of arms, &c., were stored. This block-house was defended by some twenty men, who of course had a great advantage in being defended by the fortification.

The Free-State men, however, succeeded in taking the house after a fight of some hours. One Free-State man was killed and two severely wounded. They captured some fifty stand of arms and a cannon. The arms were mostly stolen from Lawrence at the sack of that place in the Spring.

A dispatch from St. Louis gives what purports to be an account of another battle, but we think it probable that it is only another version of the affair at Franklin.

From the above information and our knowledge of the state of affairs in Kansas, we can scarcely doubt that very serious trouble may be expected. Atchison and Stringfellow came down the Missouri last week with the intention of holding meetings in the border towns and thoroughly arousing the hordes of Border Ruffians who have heretofore been ever ready to make a warlike foray into Kansas to carry out practically the squatter-sovereignty doctrines of the slave-driving Democracy.

The Free-State men, we are fully assured, are prepared for any emergency. Numbering three to one of the actual settlers, no difficulty need be apprehended from them, for they are men of peace; but if the Missouri ruffians undertake again the sacking of Lawrence or any of the Free-State towns, there will be fighting in right good earnest.

THE NEW MISSOURI RAID—FREE-STATE MEN TO BE DRIVEN OUT OF KANSAS AT ALL HAZARDS.

From the Chicago Tribune, Aug. 20.

For some two months, or so, the Border Ruffians have been *seemingly* quiet. "All is peaceful in Kansas," they said. "We have news of order and quiet in the Territory," repeated the St. Louis *Republican*. This was a blind; all this while the Border-Ruffians were preparing to make a grand sweep over the Territory, to band themselves together, and by one descent, murder, or drive out of Kansas, the white Free-State population.

1. Buford's men and the Georgians and Tennesseeans remained in Kansas with the Missourians and erected fortifications, calling them colonies, in different parts of the Territory. These fortifications number some ten or twelve. There are three in Douglas County, two at Ossawatimie one of them commanded by Coleman who murdered Dow, and the rest extend along the Missouri River.

2. The Missourians have been furnishing the Carolinians, Georgians and their own men with provisions, ammunition, &c.

3. When all was ready, the Ruffians made no secret of their plan. They thought that they had the Free-State men in their power. They resolved to exert [illegible]. The question as to the time of attack was the only point, and this was to be immediately after the adjournment of Congress.

4. The river meanwhile was guarded at every point, and no Free-State man reached Kansas up the Missouri or through the State of Missouri.

5. So certain were the Ruffians of success, that on the 12th Mr. Hoyt, of Massachusetts, was shot down on the Prairie by the Ruffians at the Block House near Washington Creek, and on the same day, another Free-State man was killed by them [illegible]

[illegible] wait—for to do that would be to insure the success of the Ruffians. They dared not do it—for not only would their property be sacrificed, but their wives and children ruthlessly violated and they murdered. They concluded, rightly as we think, to meet the foe, and to show him that he was not feared. They determined to attack him in one of his strongholds.

First.—Franklin was one of the dens of the Ruffians. They occupied a block house in the town. This block-house the Free State men attacked and carried, who had one man killed, [illegible], from Detroit, and two more badly wounded, [illegible] and —— Guitter. Five others were slightly wounded. The Ruffians being strongly fortified, escaped; only four were wounded, but they cried for quarter and surrendered. The body of them ran like troopers. The Free State men took sixty stand of arms, one cannon, powder, and a large amount of stores. These arms had been mostly stolen from Lawrence, and were identified—though among them were a few United States muskets.

The story of the St. Louis *Republican* as to the robbing of the Post office or the sacking of Franklin, is all a lie. Not a building, not a citizen, nor the property of any citizen, was destroyed or disturbed. The assault was confined to the marauders' den—it began there and ended there. No people know better how to respect personal and private rights than the freemen of Kansas.

This is the true state of affairs in Kansas. A special messenger whose veracity cannot be questioned reached St. Louis Monday morning, and furnished these details. The further news from the Territory will be looked for with deepest interest. Our belief is, that the Free-State men will be true, and if so, God and the country will be with them.

DOWN THE MISSOURI.

St. Louis (Aug. 18.) Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.

I arrived here this morning, and hasten to give you my experience of a trip down the Missouri.

I left Leavenworth (Friday afternoon) on the 15th. Very little was known there of the difficulty at Franklin. The Pro-Slavery men supposed that the Abolitionists had been routed, and were content.

At Kansas City the case was different. Some of the "runaways" had told the truth. A large meeting was called on Friday afternoon, (the 15th,) and the citizens agreed to send their quota of 2,000 men to overcome Kansas. Atchison and Stringfellow were on the boat. They got off the boat at Kansas City.

Next afternoon, (the 16th,) we reached Lexington. There, too, the news of the defeat of the Ruffians at Franklin was full and accurate. On the 16th, a large meeting was held, and the citizens of Lexington resolved to send their quota of men to subdue the Freemen of Kansas.

From St. Joseph to Jefferson City meetings were held and men raised.

No secret is made of the design by the Ruffians. They say they are ready, have men and money enough, and will sweep Kansas with fire and the sword. They do not talk of anything but blood. They swear that they will kill the d——d Abolitionists, or drive them out of the Territory, and are prepared to do so. Look out, then, for a wild marauding foray. God be with the right!

The Ruffians cry, war to the knife. I quote one paragraph of the Leavenworth journal to show their spirit:

"*Let us be up and doing—let no quarter be given*, but WAR TO THE EXTERMINATION OF THE MISCREANTS, BY THE SWORD."

Latest by Telegraph.

MATTERS AT LECOMPTON—GOV. SHANNON AND THE CITIZENS FLED—SHERIFF JONES AND OTHERS TAKEN PRISONERS—A BLOODY CONFLICT ANTICIPATED.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Aug. 22.

A letter to the *Republican*, dated the 19th inst., states as follows: Gov. Shannon and nearly all the citizens of Lecompton have left town. Secretary Woodson has been taken prisoner, and his house burned. Sheriff Jones has also been taken prisoner. The house of Gen. Clark, Indian Agent, was burned. He and his family had escaped to Leavenworth. Couriers are riding through the River and Border Counties enlisting forces and raising supplies. Everywhere preparations are making for war, and a most bloody conflict is anticipated. Gen. Richardson has gone to Fort Leavenworth to ascertain if Gen. Smith acts by authority, and if not, he (Richardson) intends calling his militia into the field.

The steamer *Polar Star* came down last night with six companies of volunteers ready for the field. Three companies of cavalry and one of artillery intended leaving Leavenworth City the 19th.

More Honors to Preston S. Brooks—General Quitman Doing Duty—Touching Letter from Brooks.

From the Newberry (S. C.) Mirror.

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., Aug. 7, 1856.

MR. EDITOR: Yesterday our immediate Representative in Congress, Hon. P. S. Brooks, completed his thirty-seventh year; and it was my good fortune to be one of a pleasant party of his friends, assembled to dine with him on the occasion. The party consisted of Judge Butler, Gen. Lane, Gen. Quitman, Col. Davis, Secretary of War, Judge Douglas, Mr. Edmundson, Mr. Bocock, Mr. Clingman and myself. Colonels Brooks, Orr and Keitt mess together, and live very handsomely. I do not remember when I passed a few hours of more pleasure; and while at the table an incident unexpectedly occurred, which to relate is the object of this communication. Towards the close of the feast, General Quitman rose, and, in behalf of the citizens of Holmes County, Mississippi, presented Colonel Brooks a beautiful cane, and uttered, at the time, a few remarks, with which all present were so pleasingly impressed, that I appealed to him to furnish me with an abstract of what he had said for publication, where the constituents of Col. Brooks may read the judgment of a veteran warrior of the man who bears in honor the flag of the "96" District.

Gen. Quitman rose and spoke in substance as follows:

"I ask permission of the gentlemen present to avail myself of this opportunity to perform a duty with which I have been charged by the citizens of Holmes County, Mississippi; it is to present my friend who sits at the head of the table this beautiful cane, with the approving resolutions which accompany their gift. Capt. Brooks, (for I prefer the title which brings back to memory my association with you in the service of our country,) this cane has been forwarded to me by a committee of citizens of Holmes County, Mississippi, as a token of respect and approval, accompanied by the following resolutions: [Which we have published on a former occasion.]

Sir, the approval of such men should be a full compensation for the abuse which has, from certain quarters, been heaped on your head. In point of character, intelligence, and high and refined sense of honor, the gentlemen whose names are associated with these resolutions have no superiors. You may justly be proud of their approval of your conduct. They have honored me by selecting me as the organ of this presentation to yourself. I know that their gift is bestowed upon one who is worthy of it. One who is incapable of a dishonorable act. I recall to mind the young and almost beardless officer, who, as captain in the gallant Palmetto Regiment in Mexico, while under my command, was remarkable for his gallantry, and for the performance of every duty in the camp and in the field, sharing with his men the privations of both spheres—nor can I forget, Sir, that in the last bloody fields of that campaign, the blood of four of your kinsmen flowed to secure the brilliant victories of our arms; or that in the last terrible charge on the Garita-de-Belin, your nearest surviving kinsman gallantly fell within the fortifications of the enemy. I will not, now, dwell upon the sad recollection of these events. I will only add that I unite with my friends of Holmes County in their high estimate of you personally, and also in their approval of the honorable and proper sentiments which actuated you in vindicating the honor of your State and the character of your venerable relative, upon the occasion to which they refer.

Col. Brooks accepting the gift said that *his feelings would not permit him then to respond to what had been addressed to him*, but he would reply by letter, when he could better command his thoughts. His reply to Gen. Quitman, (a copy of which was kindly furnished me,) is as follows:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Aug. 7, 1856.

MY DEAR GEN.: I could not trust myself yesterday to reply to your kind and complimentary remarks upon presenting to me the beautiful cane which my friends of Holmes County, Mississippi, had commissioned you to present in their name.

Under ordinary circumstances, I would have replied on the instant to your address. But I was not ordinarily situated.

Yesterday was my birth-day. The morning had been devoted to a successful effort to restore amicable relations between two gentlemen, each of whom have qualities which endear them to their friends and make them valuable citizens of any community.

My heart was full with the feeling that in connection with others I had contributed to do good on a day so interesting to myself. This was the mood in which you found me, and when "my old commander," under whose eye I had served in a foreign land, presented a testimonial of approval from strangers and expressed words of compliment to me as a man, as a soldier and a representative, I could find no words to speak in the tumult of feeling which possessed me.

I now request you to tender my grateful acknowledgements to those you represent, and accept yourself assurances of my profoundest esteem and affectionate regards. P. S. BROOKS.

Gen. QUITMAN, present.

[illegible] out the whole excitement, growing out of the chastisement of Senator Sumner, has won for Colonel Brooks golden opinions from all classes of the people; but to retain the good opinion of his gallant chief in other days, who has closely watched his every step under these most trying circumstances, is the highest possible testimonial of the correctness of his course.

His constituents have reason to feel proud of their Representative. C. H. S.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—3 Hanover-st., and 181 Broadway. House Printing Telegraph—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

The Action of the Two Houses on the Army Bill.

Another Bill for the Reorganization of the Territory of Kansas.

Firmness of the House—Refusal to Appoint a Conference Committee—Report on McMullen's Assault, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 22.

The House stood firm to-day, adjourning with a majority of four against receding from the Army bill proviso.

The late news from Kansas, and dispatches from Free-State constituents, urging members to adhere, have, in a great measure, secured this result.

The House refused to ask another Committee of Conference.

The Senate will probably agree to HUNTER's resolution, adhering to its objections to the proviso.

DOUGLAS, I understand, wished the Senate to pass a joint resolution of adjournment immediately thereafter.

The Administration Party in the Senate are opposed to another Conference Committee. BELL, of Tennessee, urged another conference, but HUNTER thought no good would come of it.

The prospect is that the session will close to-morrow.

The Senate proceedings ended with a powerful onslaught, by WADE, of Ohio, on the Administration's Kansas policy.

The House Committee on MCMULLEN's assault will report to-morrow. The affair may, perhaps, yet be settled by an amicable arrangement between MCMULLEN and GRANGER.

The President has determined not to raise the grade of Ministers, Chargés and Consuls, whose salaries are increased by Pennington's Diplomatic and Consular act—Attorney-General CUSHING having decided that under the said act it is optional to raise the grade or not.

I send you the draft of a new bill in regard to Kansas, which is to be presented to Congress, and which will, probably, be warmly urged. You will see that it proposes to reorganize the Territory, and to put into the hands of the new Governor unlimited power over the elections, Judges, &c.

It requires voters to have been actual inhabitants of the Territory for *four* months, and of the Election District one month previous to election.

It punishes false swearing and appropriates $25,000 to be used by the Governor in carrying out the act.

Printed copies of this bill have been circulated previous to its introduction, and appended to them are the following notes:

1. This Act *does not invalidate existing laws, nor impair vested rights.* It does not *repeal* but *suspends* the Public and Judicial Laws. It saves the point of honor on one side, and *remedies alleged grievances* on the other.

2. Each party claims to have a majority of voters in the Territory. Give them an equal chance to settle the question according to the true intent and spirit, as well as the words of the Kansas Nebraska Act.

3. The *new Governor may be relied upon to act fairly, honorably, and impartially towards all.* Give him sufficient power to quell civil war, restore order, and protect the lives, rights and property of the citizens placed under his care.

"THE UNION—it must and shall be preserved."—*Andrew Jackson.*

These notes betray the origin and expose the deceptiveness of this new Bill. It is got up by the new Governor, Col. GEARY himself, who is now here laboring to secure the power it gives him.

The bill "does not *invalidate* existing laws nor impair *vested* rights." That is, it keeps in full vitality the whole code of Kansas law,—and preserves untouched *all those outrageous Railroad grants to Judge Lecompte and other officials*, by which they were bribed to sustain the sham Legislature. It "*suspends*" the public laws, concerning Slavery, felony, &c., but *for how long?* S.

The following is the bill:

AN ACT—To reorganize the Territory of Kansas.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all laws passed by the Legislature of the Territory of Kansas, (excepting Private Acts,) be, and the same are hereby suspended.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Governor of said Territory, and he is hereby authorized forthwith to reorganize the Government of the said Territory of Kansas under and in accordance with the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to organize the Territories of Nebraska and Kansas," passed May 30, 1854, as fully and entirely, to all intents and purposes, as if no effort had been heretofore made to that end. And the said Governor is hereby authorized and empowered to call an election for members of the Legislature for said Territory, according to said last mentioned act,—to appoint and prescribe the powers and duties of the judges of such election, and the forms of oaths and returns in relation thereto, and to issue general instructions concerning the same. *Provided* that it shall not be lawful for any person to vote at said election unless he shall have been an actual inhabitant of the said Territory for the period of four months, and of the district or precinct in which he may offer his vote for the period of thirty days, immediately preceding such election. *And provided further*, that illegal or fraudulent voting at such election, or false swearing for the purpose of voting at or contesting said election, or any part thereof, shall be punishable by the District Courts of said Territory by fine not exceeding two hundred dollars, and imprisonment not exceeding one year. Illegal or false swearing at, or in relation to, said election, is hereby declared perjury.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars is hereby appropriated from any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be expended under the direction of the Governor of said Territory, in carrying into effect the provisions of this Act, and the powers and duties conferred upon him by the said Act passed May 30, 1854.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the Legislature to be elected in pursuance of this Act shall possess and exercise all the powers granted and conferred upon the Legislature of said Territory by the said "Act organizing the Territories of Nebraska and Kansas," as fully as if no Legislature had been heretofore elected for said Territory.

Treaty Ratified—Return of Members of the House—The Army Bill, &c.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 22.

The Senate ratified the Extradition Treaty with Baden, and postponed that with the Sandwich Islands till the next session.

Messrs. BALL, DUNN, TYSON, PORTER, and OLIVER, of Missouri, members of the House, returned this evening. Others have been telegraphed to, to hasten back.

The Democratic Senators hold a caucus to-morrow morning in relation to the subject.

The Republican members continue to receive dispatches advising them to stand firm.

The critical condition of the Army bill is everywhere discussed.

XXXIVth CONGRESS—Extra Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 22.

THE ARMY BILL.

The Army bill was received from the House.

Mr. HUNTER said there was no necessity for its reference, as it was precisely the same as that lost on Monday. It was not his purpose to enter into a debate, and he thought the question at issue should be decided to-day. He moved to strike out the Kansas restrictive proviso.

Mr. SEWARD agreed with Mr. HUNTER that the subject was perfectly understood. He therefore said what he wanted to say, and contented himself by demanding the yeas and nays, stating that he had paired off with Mr. TOOMBS.

The motion to strike out the proviso prevailed by 35 against 7, and the bill was passed.

THE SENATE INSIST.

The Senate having received a message relative to the action of the House on the Army bill, insisted on their amendments.

THE HOUSE ADHERE.

A message was received from the House that they "adhere."

Mr. HUNTER thought, under the circumstances, the bill should be allowed to fail. He moved that the Senate "adhere" also.

PROPOSAL FOR A COMMITTEE OF CONFERENCE.

Mr. BELL, of Tennessee, said the House had taken a very unusual, unparliamentary, and inexcusable course. The proviso after all was but an abstract idea, since Congress could never control the Executive in the discharge of his duties. He hoped the bill would not be allowed to fail, and suggested asking a Committee of Conference.

Mr. HUNTER replied, if he believed a Committee of Conference could agree, he would consent, but the action of the two Houses on the former bill and the vote of the House of Representatives to adhere, now satisfied him that there was no hope of passing the bill in a proper form. He would preserve the Constitution and let Appropriation bills fail if necessary.

Mr. CASS regarded this as the most solemn crisis that had ever occurred in the history of the country, and he expressed the hope that the people would awake to the sense of their danger before it was too late.

Mr. WADE argued that instead of the House trying to dictate to the Senate, the Senate were in fact trying to dictate to the House. He urged the propriety of receding so as to pass the bill.

The Senate without coming to a conclusion on the subject then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 22.

On motion of Mr. KELLY, a resolution was adopted requesting the Speaker to draw his warrant in favor of THOMAS CHILDS for mileage and per diem for the last session, during which he had not appeared in the House in consequence of illness.

THE ARMY BILL.

A message was received from the Senate relative to its action on the Army bill.

The question was taken on striking out and was lost by Yeas, 94; Nays, 96.

A CLINCHER.

Mr. CAMPBELL moved to reconsider the vote, and lay that motion on the table.

Carried by two majority.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

A message was then received from the Senate in regard to the Army Bill.

[illegible]

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, moved that the House insist on their proviso, and ask a Committee of Conference.

Mr. COBB, of Georgia. Allow me to make a motion that the House recede and regard this a test question.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio. I will not yield my point at this stage of the game.

Mr. CAMPBELL's motion was lost by three majority.

Mr. COBB, of Ga., moved that the House recede.

Motion lost by 94 against 96.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Me., moved the House adhere to its disagreement.

Mr. ORR—What will be the effect of adhering?

Cries of "order," "order."

The Speaker—Debate is not admissible.

Mr. COBB, of Ga.—You reject the bill?

Mr. WASHBURNE's motion was agreed to by 97 against 93.

Mr. BOCOCK voted in the affirmative with the view of moving a reconsideration, but did not succeed in obtaining the floor for that purpose.

ANOTHER CLINCHER.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Maine, moved to reconsider the vote by which the House adhered to its proviso, and to lay that motion on the table.

Motion carried by one majority.

PROPOSAL TO ADJOURN SINE DIE.

Mr. SHERMAN asked leave to offer a resolution for an adjournment *sine die* at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

Mr. MILLSON made an ineffectual effort to have reconsidered the vote by which the House refused to insist on the Kansas amendment, and asked a Committee of conference.

Mr. ORR, during the proceedings, said the House would doubtless, to-morrow, be under the necessity of proceeding with general legislation.

Repeated unsuccessful motions were made to adjourn, when the House took a short recess, to await the result of the Senate's proceedings.

The House, on reassembling, adjourned, the Senate having come to no conclusion.

Political Matters.

THE FILLMORE STATE NOMINATIONS IN MASSACHUSETTS APPROVED BY THE WHIGS.

BOSTON, Friday, Aug. 22.

The Massachusetts State Whig Committee have approved of the nomination of AMOS A. LAWRENCE for Governor, and HOMER FOOTE for Lieutenant-Governor, the gentlemen nominated for these offices by the recent Fillmore Convention.

THE KENTUCKY AMERICAN STATE COUNCIL.

LEXINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 21.

At a meeting of the American State Council of Kentucky, a resolution was adopted doing away with the secrecy and rituals of the Order. An address and resolutions were adopted, expressing the fullest confidence in the State going for FILLMORE.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATION IN MAINE.

PORTLAND, Friday, Aug. 22.

A convention of Whigs and Democrats, held in Rockland, Maine, on the 20th, nominated HENRY INGALLS, of Wiscasset, Democrat, for Congress.

The Yellow Fever in Charleston.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Friday, Aug. 22.

Several new cases of Yellow Fever are reported. ALEXANDER CARROLL, of the Charleston *Courier*, and for many years the agent of the Associated Press in this city, died last night, after four days' illness, of constipation of the bowels.

The Steamship Jamestown Ashore.

NORFOLK, Thursday, Aug. 21.

The steamship *Jamestown* is ashore on Cowpen Shoals. The steamer *Stasis* has gone to her relief.

SHOCKING RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—We learn, from the Erie *Dispatch*, that the engine of a down freight train exploded near that city, on Wednesday last, killing EDWARD WILLIS, the engineer, and a fireman, whose name was not learned, as well as severely injuring a brakeman. The water had become pretty low in the boiler, and was refilled at Northeast Station, but the train had hardly got under headway before the explosion took place. The head of WILLIS was severed from his body, and was found at a different point from the same. The body of the fireman had not yet been found. Fifteen cars were thrown off the track, and a large number of cattle, carried as freight, were killed by the concussion. Mr. WILLIS was a married man, and leaves a wife and two children, and a host of friends to mourn his untimely loss.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN PHILADELPHIA—VALUABLE HORSES BURNED.—Between 9 and 10 o'clock last night, a fire broke out in the barn of Mr. JOSHUA LONGSTRETH, on Turner's lane, near the Ridge-Road, in the Twenty-first Ward. The barn, which was a large stone building, was soon on fire in every part, and so rapid was the spread of the flames, that everything fell a prey to them. There were five horses burned to death—one pair of the animals was valued at $1,000. Nine tons of hay, four wagons and four hundred bushels of feed were also destroyed. The loss is estimated at $4,000, which will probably fall short of the real amount. The origin of the fire is not known.—*Philadelphia Bulletin, 21st.*

The Granite State Horse Show will take place under the auspices of the Hillsborough County Agricultural Society, in Manchester, N. H., Sept. 30, and Oct. 1 and 2. The Annual Fair of the Society will take place at the same time, and the display of horses will be extremely fine.

[illegible]

From the Mobile Daily Register, Aug. [illegible]

[illegible]

The character of the evidence and of the books brought before the Committee is such that it would be unsafe and dangerous to make them public. It was, therefore, determined simply to announce the conclusions at which they had arrived.

The following are the conclusions reached by the Committee, which have been handed us for publication:

"1st. That Messrs. [illegible] have wilfully and intentionally deceived the meeting in regard to the [illegible] question, and that their statements on the subject, in view of the existing facts of the case, clearly ascertained, are little better than a tissue of falsehoods.

"2d. That these two persons are either [illegible] Abolitionists, and anxious to propagate their views on that subject among slaves and free-negroes, or

"3d. They are unscrupulous and unprincipled speculators, without any just sense of moral responsibility, and willing to make money by the indiscriminate sale of any and every kind of book, to any and everybody.

"In either case they are dangerous persons in a slaveholding community, and ought to be expelled from it.

"It is, however, desirable, for the purposes of simple justice, and in order to preserve that calm and [illegible] which has [illegible], that this [illegible] should be peaceable and without the least [illegible], and the Committee would [illegible] evils, and as a stain upon Southern [illegible], any resort to violence, or any means in accomplishing the end proposed.

"The Committee, therefore, recommend that two persons be appointed to wait on Messrs. WILLIAM STRICKLAND and EDWIN UPSON and announce the conclusion at which the meeting has arrived, and to inform them that unless they leave the city within five days, we cannot guarantee their personal safety."

The report of the Committee was unanimously adopted, and in pursuance of it, these gentlemen were appointed to wait upon Messrs. STRICKLAND and UPSON. Yesterday morning those gentlemen proceeded to the store of Messrs. STRICKLAND and UPSON and ascertained that they had already left the city.

It is proper that we should state that we are informed that both STRICKLAND and UPSON were present at the first meeting and were heard in their defence.

While the high character of the gentlemen who composed the meeting afforded an ample guaranty to all who were cognizant of the facts, that everything would be done "decently and in order," we are yet gratified to know that all cause for further excitement is removed by the prompt departure of these men.

The firm and prompt yet moderate course pursued by the Committee, is worthy of all praise. It is calculated to produce a high moral effect and will be cordially indorsed and sustained by the entire community.

The following is a list of the gentlemen present at the meeting:

Dr. J. C. Nott,	Hon. J. W. Lesesne,
Hon. John Bragg,	Dr. G. A. Ketchum,
Rev. W. [illegible],	Wm. [illegible], Esq.,
Dr. J. H. Woodcock,	J. [illegible],
Dr. H. S. Levert,	John Scott,
Wm. B. Cleveland,	[illegible],
A. Brooks,	Dr. F. A. Ross,
Joseph Seawell,	[illegible],
Hon. A. F. [illegible],	[illegible],
A. G. Humphreys,	Hon. [illegible],
S. W. [illegible],	Wm. [illegible],
J. S. Secor,	John Hall,
R. B. Holcombe,	[illegible],
Dr. Mastin,	[illegible].
John [illegible].	

The Remaining Committee was composed of the following gentlemen:

Hon. J. W. Lesesne,	Dr. H. S. Levert,
Dr. J. C. Nott,	Dr. J. H. Woodcock,
Hon. John Bragg,	J. S. Secor, Esq.

The Committee who were appointed to wait on Messrs. STRICKLAND & Co., were,

Dr. J. C. Nott,	Dr. H. S. Levert,
Wm. B. Cleveland.	

LONG ISLAND

Child Drowned.

A son of Mr. [illegible], of No. [illegible]-avenue, Brooklyn, was drowned by accidentally falling into a cistern in the rear yard of the house. The child was four year old and named CHARLES H. [illegible].

Overboard.

A well-dressed man and well intoxicated, fell into the dock at Fulton Ferry-slip on Thursday evening, and would have been drowned but for the prompt efforts of officer [illegible], of the Second District Police, Brooklyn. He refused to tell his name.

The body of an infant was found floating in the water opposite Bridge-street Ferry, Brooklyn, on Thursday. It was placed in charge of Coroner [illegible].

Kings County Hospital.

During the week ending the 19th inst., [illegible] patients were admitted to this Hospital; [illegible] were discharged and four died. Remaining [illegible].

A SINGULAR AFFAIR.—Early on Saturday evening a telegraphic dispatch was received from the conductor of the train from the east on the Boston and Maine Railroad, then at Haverhill, stating that the services of a police officer would be required at the depôt, in this city upon the arrival of the train. In compliance with this request, three officers were sent to the depôt, when, upon the arrival of the train, the following facts were elicited:

A female physician of this city got into the cars at Bath, having in her possession an infant apparently about two weeks old. From the contradictory statements made by the woman, in answer to the questions of other passengers, suspicion was aroused that all was not right, and the conductor was informed of the matter. On the arrival of the train at Haverhill, he transmitted the dispatch, as stated above.

In answer to the questions of the officers, relative to the child, the woman stated that while in the depôt at Bath, waiting for the Boston train to leave, a well dressed young woman, whom she supposed to be the babe's mother, requested her to take charge of the child and a bundle while she could go to the office and procure a ticket. After waiting some time, the woman not making her appearance, she started in the train for Boston, bringing the child with her.

The woman was allowed to depart, but the child was taken to the City Crier's, where the bundle was found to contain infant apparel, with a $5, and a note stating that the little creature was born Aug. 14, 1856, of respectable American parents, &c., whose wish was that, if it should live, it should be called JAMES FREMONT.—*Boston Atlas.*

BURGLARY AND USE OF CHLOROFORM IN HARRISBURG.—About one o'clock A. M., on Sunday, the 10th instant, the dwelling of Mrs. [illegible] McCLURE, on Market-street, Harrisburg, Pa., was entered, we are informed, by two burglars, who, after ransacking several rooms on the first and second floors, proceeded to the third story and penetrated into the sleeping chambers, one of which was occupied by Miss SALLIE McCLURE, and another, with a communicating door between, by Mrs. McCLURE and two little sons, were [illegible].

Miss McCLURE, feeling a drop touch her cheek, called out in the darkness to her mother that some one was in her room, but the mother [illegible], thinking the daughter [illegible] was in a dream. [illegible] in her declaration, and [illegible] and realizing by an [illegible] some object was near her face, she called for a light, and reaching forth to a table by her bedside, found one match, with which she produced a light, and saw two figures glide from her room out of the door, through which they had found their entrance. The brave girl, followed by her mother and the two lads, pursued the burglars down stairs, but the burglars escaped, and everything was found in confusion. The contents of wardrobes and closets were piled upon tables, and strewn about as if the [illegible] were familiar with the localities in the house, and meant to carry off what was most valuable, including an heirloom watch. They escaped as they had entered, through a kitchen window.

On returning to the room of Miss McCLURE the atmosphere could hardly be [illegible] of a pervading odor of chloroform; and on instituting a search, a sponge, saturated with this article, was found in the bed, where it had been thrown by the robbers. But for the single drop which fell upon the sensitive cheek of the sleeping Miss, the fumes of the chloroform would have been breathed into her lungs, and [illegible]

[illegible]

OUR QUARANTINE LAWS.

Powers and Duties of the Health Officer of the Port of New-York.

Legal Decision of Judge Birdseye.

Before Birdseye, J., at Chambers, Brooklyn.

On the 18th of August, 1856, on the petition of Peter W. Roff, alleging that he was then illegally restrained of his liberty, and imprisoned in the common jail of Richmond County, a writ of *habeas corpus* to the keeper of the jail was allowed, returnable on the 19th. The writ was thus returned and the prisoner brought up. The return showed that he was imprisoned, by virtue of a commitment, by Theodore Frost, one of the Justices of the Peace of Richmond County, dated on the 16th of August, of which commitment a copy was annexed to the writ and return.

The commitment recites that Roff had been that day brought before the Justice charged, on the oath of John B. Giles, who made complaint, on oath, before said Justice, in the words and figures following: to wit: "That on or about the 7th day of August, 1856, the Supervisor and Justices of the Peace of the town of Castleton, in said County, were duly organized as a Board of Health, i. and for said town, pursuant to statute in such case made and provided. That on the 7th day of August, instant, the said Board duly met in said town and made certain regulations to regulate, prohibit, and prevent communication and intercourse with a certain place in said town, in which there were persons who had been exposed to infectious and contagious disease, to wit: with a certain place commonly known as the Quarantine inclosure; that among said regulations was one prohibiting *all persons from passing from within the said Quarantine inclosure into any other part of said town*; which said regulations were then and there duly published, pursuant to statute; that afterward, to wit: on the 14th day of August, 1856, one Peter Roff did, at the town and in the county aforesaid, knowingly and willfully violate the aforesaid regulations of said Board of Health, so published as aforesaid, by willfully passing from within the said Quarantine inclosure into another part of said town, to wit: into the village of Tompkinsville; and, after examination had, in due form of law, touching the said charge and accusation, the said Justice did adjudge and determine that the said offence had been committed, and that there was probable cause to believe the said Peter Roff to be guilty thereof."

The commitment, after further reciting that the said Peter Roff had not offered sufficient bail for his appearance to answer the said charge at the next court having criminal jurisdiction, commands the keeper of the jail to receive Roff into custody in the jail, and detain him till discharged according to law.

It appearing from this return that the party was detained upon a criminal accusation, notice was given by order to the District Attorney of Richmond County, as required by sec. 47 of 2 R. S., 569,* as amended by sec. 2 of chap. 260 of the laws of 1837, and the hearing was adjourned till he should attend. The case was then elaborately argued by counsel on both sides.

E. W. Stoughton for the petitioner.

[illegible] for the people.

Birdseye, J.—The 38th and 39th sections of the *habeas corpus* act (2 R. S., 567) make it my duty to "proceed to examine into the facts contained in the return, and into the cause of the confinement of" the prisoner, and "if no legal cause be shown for such imprisonment or restraint, or for the continuation thereof," to discharge him from custody.

The prisoner has not denied any fact set forth in the jailer's return, or alleged any fact to show that the imprisonment is unlawful, or that he is entitled to his discharge, as he might do by section 48 of the statute. But he contends that the commitment annexed to the jailer's return does not show that any crime has been committed, for the reason that the regulation of the Board of Health of Castleton set out therein is illegal and void, as contravening the policy of the law and the provisions of the statute in relation to the Quarantine establishment of the State. If this be so, there is "no legal cause shown for such imprisonment," and the prisoner is by law entitled to his discharge.

By Sec. 2 of Chap. 324 of the Laws of 1850, (p. 691,) it is enacted that "the Supervisor and Justices of the Peace, or the major part of them, of each town in this State, shall be a Board of Health for such town for such time, whenever, in the opinion of a majority of such Board, the public good require it."

The 3d section of the act prescribes the powers and duties of the Board of Health thus constituted. That these are very broad and comprehensive will appear from an examination of the several subdivisions of this section—the third and fourth of which are these:

"3. To make regulations in their discretion, concerning the place and mode of quarantine; the examination and purification of vessels, boats, and other craft not under quarantine; the treatment of vessels, articles or persons thereof; the regulation of intercourse with infected places; the apprehension, separation, and treatment of emigrants and other persons who shall have been exposed to any infectious or contagious disease; the suppression and removal of nuisances, and all such other regulations as they shall think necessary and proper for the preservation of the public health.

"4. To regulate and prohibit or prevent all communication or intercourse by and with all houses, tenements and places, and the persons occupying the same, in which there shall be any person who shall have been exposed to any infectious or contagious disease."

By section 4 of the same act every person who shall willfully violate any regulation so made and published by any such Board of Health is declared guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction, is made subject to a fine or imprisonment, or both, at the discretion of the Court, the fine not to exceed $1,000, and the imprisonment two years.

If the Board of Health of Castleton had the power to make the regulation in question, then the prisoner is properly enough charged with a crime, and is liable, on conviction, to punishment more severe than many persons suffer on conviction for felonies.

The real question presented for my decision, therefore, is, whether *the Board of Health of the town of Castleton had*, under the statutes above cited, *the power to make a regulation prohibiting all persons from passing from within the quarantine inclosure into any other part of said town.*

It is deeply to be regretted that any such collision should have arisen between this Board of Health, thus temporarily organized, and the officers whom the State has appointed to take charge of its Quarantine establishment. It is the duty of those officers, and the State has given them sufficient powers to protect the health of the Town of Castleton and the other towns in Richmond County, as well as of the cities bordering on the waters and rivers of the port of New-York. On the due performance of these duties, and the efficient exercise of these powers, may depend the health and lives of vast numbers, not merely in all these towns and cities, but throughout the whole State, and it may be the whole country. While the inhabitants of each town are justly entitled to exercise every lawful power for their own protection, and will be sustained by this Court to that extent, it is not less my duty to see that they do not overstep that just limit, and, under the influence of perhaps a natural alarm at the approach of infection and disease, seek their own safety at the expense of the health of the community at large.

Such a conflict has never before disturbed our people. If the rights and powers of the parties to the present dispute be clearly defined by the law, harmony will be restored, and, it is to be hoped, the wise and benevolent purposes of our health laws permanently secured.

But it is not merely the powers of the Board of Health now organized in Castleton, with reference to the Quarantine establishment of the State, that renders this case one of importance. If this regulation is valid, every other town in the State may pass a like ordinance. It may prohibit the entrance into any part of the town, not merely of persons from the Quarantine establishment of the State, in charge of the Health Officer, and the other functionaries whom the State has appointed to assist him, but of persons *from any other town* in the State, [illegible] the Board of Health of such town may [illegible] that any disease exists within its own limits [illegible] that every case of disease has been cured. What the town of Castleton here assumes to do towards this institution of the State, may be done towards the same town, by every other town in Richmond County, or in Kings, or in any portion of the State.

So far as I discover, by a hasty reference to our statutes, the first law of the State on the subject of Quarantine was the "Act to prevent the bringing in and spreading of infectious distempers in this State," passed 4th May, 1784, in the seventh session of the Legislature. ([illegible] 117.) By this act quarantine was to be performed at Bedloe's Island, or in such other place, and for such time, and in such manner, as the Governor, (to whom by the act of March 20, 1794 (idem p. 66,) the Island called Governor's or Nutten Island, was substituted [illegible]) or in his absence from the City of New-York, the Mayor thereof should direct and appoint. This act contains the germ of our present Quarantine system; and the provision in Sec. 2 for the appointment by the Governor and Council of a physician, to inspect all vessels which may have on board, or which may be suspected of having on board, any person or persons infected with a contagious distemper, is probably the earliest provision of law in this State for the selection of a person to perform the duties of the present Health Officer of the port of New-York.

This act was amended on the 26th March, 1794, (3 Greenleaf, 140,) and by Sec. 3 of the amendatory act the Governor was authorized to appropriate Governor's Island for the purpose of erecting buildings, &c., for the reception or accommodation of any persons infected with any such distemper. On the 1st April, 1796, another act was passed, (3 Greenleaf, 305,) the first provision of which is "that a person practicing physic shall be appointed Health Officer for the City of New-York." And extended powers are conferred upon him; most of which he possesses to this day. By the fourth section the Governor was authorized to "cause a building suitable to serve for a lazaretto, the expense whereof, exclusive of the moneys to be expended for the purchase of lands, if any, shall be purchased, not to exceed the sum of two thousand pounds, to be erected on Nutten Island, or on other lands which may be deemed more eligible, and which other lands he is hereby authorized to purchase for the people of this State for the reception of persons," &c., subject to quarantine. The act of Feb. 10, 1797, (3 Greenleaf, 367,) extended the powers of the Health Officer to coasting vessels coming from any place south of Cape May, if he should "deem it expedient."

By the act of March 30, 1801, (Webster's Laws of New-York, 361,) it was enacted "that there shall continue to be a health office in the City of New-York, under the superintendence of three Commissioners, who shall consist of a health officer, and of a physician, to be styled the resident physician, and one other person; that the health officer *shall reside at Staten Island*, the resident physician in the City of New-York, and the other commissioner at *or near the Marine Hospital on Staten Island*, or in the City of New-York, as a majority of said Commissioners may deem most proper."

This act fully established a quarantine system substantially like that of the present day. Many of its provisions continue through all subsequent revisions almost unchanged till now. The 20th section (id. p. 369) enacts "that the Hospital erected on the easterly part of Staten Island shall continue to be denominated the Marine Hospital, and shall, together with the other buildings and improvements made or to be made thereon at the discretion of the said Commissioners, and the land adjoining the same, and belonging to the people of this State, be holden by the Commissioners of the said health office in trust for the use of the people of this State, and purposes specified in this act; and all vessels subject to quarantine shall come to anchor as near as may be to the said Hospital, which is hereby declared to be the anchoring place for vessels at quarantine; that the said health officer shall be physician of the said hospital, and the said Commissioners of the health office shall in other respects have the superintendence thereof, and employ mates, nurses and attendants, and provide bedding, clothing, fuel, provisions, medicine, and such other matters as shall be requisite therein; and it shall be lawful for them to make reasonable rules and orders for the government and management of the said hospital."

The provisions in section 26 of this Act, in regard to persons eloping from Quarantine, their apprehension and delivery to the Health Officer, to be detained at Quarantine till regularly discharged by him, closely resemble some of the provisions of section 14 of chapter 147 of the laws of 1856.

By this Act (that of 1801) the quarantine establishment was reduced to regular system, and endowed with vigorous and efficient powers. It had then been already located where it now is, and the Hospital had been erected; doubtless under the authority conferred on the Governor by section 4 of the Act of April 1, 1796. It has ever since continued in that location, and has been the object of the constant attention and care of the Legislature. The numerous laws that have since been passed, and the generous grants that have at times been made for its support, evince an unvarying design, on the part of the State, to omit nothing essential to the completeness and efficiency of the establishment. And if the intention of the Legislature may be inferred from their silence, as well as from their enactments, this quarantine establishment was deemed amply sufficient to guard the health of the whole State. For, until a very recent period, it was, if I mistake not, with the exception of the Boards of Health of New-York, Albany, and a few similar places, the only regularly constituted sanitary authority, and the only permanent sanitary establishment in the State.

The provisions of sections 34 and 35 of this Act, (1 Webster, 374,) which are the same as those of section 35 of chapter 175 of the Laws of 1811, which latter was revised and reënacted on the 26th of March, 1813, (sec. 2 R. L. 538,) seem to contain the only warrant for the exercise, by the officers of the towns, of any of the powers of a Board of Health. The same provisions are contained in sections 40 and 41, of the "Act to provide against infectious and pestilential diseases," passed April 14, 1820, by section 45 of which the former Act seems to have been repealed. (See Laws of 1820, pp. 232-3.)

That act was repealed, and another with the same title enacted in its stead, on the 21st of March, 1823. (Laws of 1823, p. 54, p. 67, section 51.) Sections 44 and 45 of this latter act are evidently a revision of and a substitute for sections 40 and 41 of the act of April 14, 1820. But in the revision all the powers of the town officers are taken away, and the Health Laws are confined to Quarantine and the Cities of New-York, Albany and Hudson, and the town of Brooklyn.

The Act of March 21, 1823, was repealed by the general repealing act, passed on the adoption of the Revised Statutes. (See 3 R. S., 146,* pl. 383.)

The fourteenth chapter of the first part of the Revised Statutes, as proposed by the revisers, contained *no provision similar to those above referred to, in* sections 34 and 35 of the Act of March 30, 1801, and of some subsequent laws. (See Revisers' Reports, vol. 2d, chap. 14, p. 42.) In the enactment of this chapter, the Legislature inserted section 29 of title 7. (See 1 R. S., 451.* 2d R. S., 2d ed., p. 504.) This section provides that "any two Justices of the Peace, in any town of this State, may cause all persons who shall be sick of any infectious or pestilential disease, and *not being residents of such town*, by an order in writing, *to be removed to such place of safety within the town*, as they shall deem necessary for the preservation of the public health."

Such had been the general course of the legislation of the State, and such the comparative care and attention bestowed by the Legislature on the Quarantine establishment, on the one hand, and the subject of sanitary powers and regulations, in the towns of the State, on the other, up to the passage of the "Act for the preservation of the Public Health," on the 10th day of April, 1850. (See laws 1850, chap. 324, p. 690.) But on the *same day* an elaborate "Act relating to the public health in the City of New-York," was passed, (see chap. 275 of Laws 1850, p. 597,) which seems (section 38, p. 615,) to be a careful revision of all statutory provisions on the subject of the act up to that time.

It is, in my judgment, clearly my duty to construe these two laws, or such as may be substituted for one or the other of them, together; so that both may stand, if it be possible. If that cannot be done, if they are irreconcilably in conflict, then it seems to me that the institution of the State, founded almost with the State itself, the object of its bounty and its constant legislative attention, presided over by officers carefully selected by the highest executive authorities of the State, and who are vested with large powers and set apart for the performance of highly important and delicate duties, permanent comparatively speaking in the tenure of their offices, presiding over the health of great cities which are exposed to infections by a widely extended commerce with all the ports of the world; that institution is to be preserved, to be kept in full vigor and efficiency; it is not to be sacrificed to the local, limited Board of Health of a town or village, whose members may change from year to year, meeting only when "in the opinion of a majority of such Board the public good requires it," and composed in many, if not in almost every case, of men not physicians, or familiar with disease.

It was expressly conceded on the argument, and had it not been I am bound judicially to notice, that that place in the town of Castleton mentioned in the regulation of the Board of Health, and there stated to be "commonly known as the Quarantine inclosure," is the quarantine establishment of the State, and that it includes the Marine Hospital mentioned in section 1, of title 2, of chap. 275 of the laws of 1850, and in section 1 of chap. 147 of the laws of 1856.

It is not to be denied that very broad and extensive powers are conferred upon the Boards of Health of the several towns of the State, by section 3 of the "Act for the Preservation of the Public Health." Sub. 4 of this section, as above stated, gives such Boards power "To regulate and prohibit or prevent all communication or intercourse by and with all houses, tenements and places, and the persons occupying the same, in which there shall be any person who shall have been exposed to any infectious or contagious disease."

It was claimed on the argument that this authority was broad enough to warrant the framing of the regulation now under examination. And so, indeed, it does in terms appear to be.

It must be remarked, however, that a comparison of the two acts will not show any necessary conflict between them. Their provisions harmonize. As they were passed together, so it seems to me they can stand together, if the officers appointed to carry them into effect act in the *proper spirit*. But when a *comparison is instituted between this regulation of* the Board of Health of Castleton and the statute establishing and regulating the Hospital and Quarantine establishment, they are found to be in irreconcilable conflict. The regulation must therefore be void.

This Board of Health, like the Directors of a Corporation in framing its by-laws, was bound to frame them so as to accord with, not to violate, the provisions of the law. The Legislature had a right to presume that the Board in making their regulations under this section would act in obedience to the statutes, instead of attempting to suspend or repeal them. The legal obligation so to do is as apparent as if a proviso had been added to the section expressly declaring that the ordinances of the Board were to be such only as should not conflict with the constitution or laws of the State. It could never have been the intention of the Legislature to put into the hands of any Board, or tribunal in the State, the power to suspend or repeal or override a statute; and that especially where the repeal would be merely local, and temporary, like the sessions of the Board of town officers in a sickly season.

It was however insisted by the counsel for the people that this regulation, which "prohibits all persons from passing from within the Quarantine inclosure into any other part of the town of Castleton," was not invalid or void, because the inmates of Quarantine might by shipping, or boats from its water front, pass entirely round the town of Castleton, and land in other towns or counties. It is at least very doubtful, upon a comparison of the sweeping terms of this regulation with the boundaries of the county of Richmond and town of Castleton, as fixed by law, (see 2 R. S. 3d ed., p. 2, pl. 4, and p. 20, § 4, pl. 1,) whether even that mode of exit from Quarantine is not a misdemeanor, punishable by fine and imprisonment, if this regulation is valid. For the county and town are bounded northwardly and eastwardly "by the middle of the main channel of the bay and harbor of New-York." And it will be difficult to establish that the lands and waters covering them, between the shore and the middle of the channel, are "within the Quarantine inclosure." And on the landward side, the town of Castleton wholly incloses the Quarantine. Let it be admitted, then, as contended, that this argument is a verbal subtilety, and let us assume that egress from Quarantine by water is not prohibited by this regulation of the Board of Health. Yet if this Board can do what they claim the right to do on the landward side of Quarantine, may they not also on the seaward side? And if not, what this town does upon one of the boundaries of Quarantine, may be done along the boundaries of *every town in the State if, in the opinion of* the majority of the Board of Health of the town, "the public good requires it." What is then the state of things in Quarantine?

At some seasons we know that emigrants arrive there in great numbers, and the hospitals are filled. A panic is of easy growth. The inhabitants of the adjoining towns become alarmed; it may be with some just grounds of apprehension; perhaps without such grounds. If three out of the five men composing the town boards of health shall be of the opinion that "the public good requires it," (rather an indefinite rule of action,) they may pass an ordinance like the one in question, and absolutely prohibit the coming among them of *any person from Quarantine*. How, then, are the Health Officer and the physician of the hospital to provide nurses, servants, attendants; to obtain food, clothing, medicines? How are the pilots of the port to perform their duties? They are by law (Sections 3, 9, 10, of chap. 147 of Laws of 1856) to bring every vessel they find to be infected into the anchorage at Quarantine, and to report all the violations of that law as soon as may be, to the Health Officer. Can they, by merely stepping on the deck of a vessel outside Sandy Hook, and going ashore from it at Quarantine, to report to the Health Officer, be prevented by a regulation like this from pursuing their calling? For that is, or may perfectly well be, the effect of such a prohibition. And what, then, becomes of the commerce of the port?

By section 15 of the same act the Commissioners of Emigration are required to "remove from the Marine Hospital and take charge of all indigent emigrants whose quarantine has expired, and who shall have sufficiently recovered from the diseases with which they were admitted, on the notification, in writing, of the Health Officer that such removal will not, with ordinary care, endanger the safety of the individual or the health of the community." Suppose such a notice to be given by the Health Officer to the Commissioners of Emigration. One of them goes into the Quarantine inclosure, with proper assistants and means of conveyance, to remove such emigrants. But on offering to leave Quarantine, the way is absolutely closed by this ordinance of the town of Castleton. He turns to the next adjacent town on the Island, or to the contiguous town in Kings County, and finds, or he may find, if this ordinance is valid, a similar barricade blocking his way there. But the statute requires that he "shall remove" the emigrants and take charge of them. Whom shall he obey? The officers of these towns or the statutes of the State?

But this is not yet a full statement of the case. The Health Officer himself, as well as the physician of the Hospital, and all their deputies, assistants, nurses and orderlies, are clearly within the terms of the regulation, and are absolutely prohibited from passing out of the Quarantine inclosure. The Health Officer is, by section 4 of chapter 275 of the Laws of 1850, made one of the Commissioners of Health of New-York City. By other provisions of the statute he is required to attend the meetings of the Commissioners, at the City Hall in New-York, daily; while he is also required by law "to reside within the Quarantine inclosure." How is he to comply with these several requirements? If he can be prevented from making use of the streets of Castleton, its docks and wharves, and the same ferry accommodations that other residents of the town avail themselves of, in passing to and from his duties in New-York, is he not seriously crippled in the performance of functions of the most vital importance to the whole population of all these cities and towns? He is, in my judgment, clearly entitled to enjoy every facility for the discharge of his onerous duties; and this, as well from the clear spirit of the law as from the express provisions of the statute, that "it shall be the special duty of all magistrates and civil officers and of all citizens of the State to aid, to the utmost of their power, the Board of Health, and all the Health officers mentioned in this act, in the performance of their respective duties." (Laws of 1850, p. 615, section 36.) But if this regulation is valid, a similar act of the Board of Health in New-York may prohibit his landing on any wharf, or passing through any street in that City, and absolutely prevent the performance of his statutory duties.

It was, however, contended on the argument that he had no right or power to perform any official acts or discharge any duty, outside the Quarantine inclosure. There are many other provisions of law than those above referred to, which show that he *may*, if they do not clearly require that he *shall*, go *abroad from the inclosure to perform his duties*. (*See chap. 147 laws of 1856, sections 12 and 13*, sub. 1, 2, 3, 4, section 14, &c.) But were the position correct, it is at least a matter of grave doubt if that officer whom the State has selected to ward off infection and disease from its whole people, can, by the Board of Health of a city or town, be declared to be so dangerous to the public health by reason of the mere performance of his statutory duties, that he may be absolutely prohibited from leaving the Quarantine inclosure. If he may, then the Board of Health in Northfield or Southfield might impose the like restraint on the physician who has been appointed Health Officer of Castleton by its Board of Health, should it be found that he was attending a case of small pox or infectious fever.

But it was also contended, in argument, that this regulation might be void so far as the health officer was concerned, and yet be good as to the prisoner and others.

Although I cannot admit the soundness of the position; nor allow that a prohibition to *all persons* means, and shall include, only *certain classes* of persons, and may *therefore* be valid; still, it may be proper to treat it for a moment as sound, and to look at the regulation from another point of view.

Suppose a person, no matter whether he be a destitute seaman or emigrant, or the wisest, best and richest citizen in the State, has arrived at the anchorage ground in a vessel, and has been found sick with the yellow fever; has been sent by the health officer to the Marine Hospital; has been attended there by its physicians and nurses, and has been reported by the physician to the health officer "as sufficiently recovered from sickness to be discharged from the Hospital." (Laws of 1856, page 289, sec. 25, sub. 3.) Suppose him, also, to have received from the health officer such a discharge as that officer is, by section 14 of the same act, authorized to grant. What are the rights of such a party? The State has subjected him to a long confinement, it may be a very onerous one, at great loss in a pecuniary point of view, and to the deprivation of many comforts which he might have enjoyed at his own dwelling, outside the Quarantine inclosure. To have gone out, even to his own house, would have made him "guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable with or by fine and imprisonment." (Section 13 of same chapter.) But he has submitted to all the requirements of the State authorities, and has passed through the period of quarantine. Has not the State, by imposing these penalties, incurred reciprocal duties? Shall it not in return assure to him the right of restoration to civil and social life? Can it be that upon the outside of the wall there are another set of functionaries, who may subject him to another similar detention? But let him submit to that in Castleton. Is he still safe? When he reaches Northfield or Southfield, or crosses into New Utrecht, may not each of those towns in succession "put him to his purgation?"

And where shall this state of things stop? Clearly, if it may exist in Castleton, it may in every town between that and Canada. The result shows the entire absurdity of the attempt to assume such powers. It shows that the decision of the proper officers in Quarantine is final and conclusive. That at least there is not, and in the nature of things cannot be, any *such* board of appeal from those decisions as the town authorities of Castleton have sought to set up.

I have said that this illustration shows the entire absurdity of the regulation in question. That, however, is not strictly true. For the regulation "prohibits all persons from coming from the Quarantine enclosure into any other part of the town." It does not allow to the outside Board of Health themselves, or to any other authority, either the right or the power to examine persons offering to leave Quarantine; to decide that some are fully cured and may, therefore, again mingle in life, while others are not yet fully freed from infection, and therefore require *further care, and to be sent to the lazaretto of the town, that their cure may be completed.*

The Health Officer can only send to the Hospital those that are sick, and can retain in quarantine only for limited periods those who have been exposed to infection. But this regulation sentences all persons, well or sick, whether exposed to infection or not, to an unlimited imprisonment. That imprisonment, too, it may be added, is, not such a one as any quarantine law can adjudge to be valid. For it is one where the restraining power does not take, and cannot by possibility take, any measures whatever either to support the life or improve the health of the party confined, or to free him from infection; that at some future period he may again enjoy the privileges of a member of society.

Such a resolution is clearly not a compliance with the provisions of the statute constituting the town Boards of Health. With the power to prohibit is given, also, the power to regulate. The fourth sub. "authorizes them to regulate and prohibit or prevent all communication or intercourse." So, in my judgment, they must exercise the powers *of regulating and of prohibiting together*. They cannot exclude from their limits "all persons;" but such only as, on a proper examination, may be found dangerous to the health of the town. Certainly no person can look through the numerous statutes which the Legislature have so carefully framed for the regulation of their officers at Quarantine, and can observe with what caution every provision is made subservient to the comfort of patients and to their prompt restoration to sound health and to their duties in society, and be blind to the fact that this regulation, now sought to be enforced by fines and imprisonments, is at open war with the whole *policy of the State* from its foundation. It assumes powers and claims rights and privileges never yet arrogated by the supreme legislative body of the State,—that fountain whence this Board derives not only its authorities, but its very existence. To sustain such assumptions is to create in every town in the commonwealth an irresponsible tribunal, whose only rule of action shall be what *in their opinion* "*the public good requires.*"

The public health is doubtless an interest of great delicacy and importance. Whatever power is in fact necessary to preserve it, will be cheerfully conferred by the Legislature, and carried into full effect by the Courts.

But it can never be permitted that, even for the sake of the public health, any local, inferior board or tribunal shall repeal statutes, suspend the operation of the Constitution and infringe all the natural rights of the citizen.

I feel no hesitation in declaring this regulation void. Disobedience to it constitutes no crime. The prisoner is discharged.

In the matter of Joseph Silva.—*Birdseye, J.*—This prisoner must also be discharged. The return to the *habeas corpus* shows that he was arrested for a violation of the same regulation of the Board of Health of the town of Castleton as has been examined in the case of Roff. The commitment is for further examination. The regulation being declared void, the prisoner can be held no longer.

Further Particulars of the Effects of Recent Storms.

The Storm North.

DAMAGE TO POUGHKEEPSIE—LOSS ESTIMATED AT $20,000.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

Poughkeepsie, Thursday, Aug. 21, 1856.

This place and vicinity has been visited with one of the severest storms we have ever known. It rained unceasingly from Tuesday noon until this morning about 5 o'clock. Fallkill Creek, which passes through this city, was never known to be so high before. Two bridges have been swept away,—one was a beautiful stone structure on Washington-street. In the vicinity of the upper landing much damage has been done. Several houses have been flooded and their occupants have been forced to remove. Some streets are rendered impassable, being gullied to the depth of several feet. The Railroad is covered with timber and gravel for a long distance, so much so that the trains cannot pass through. The St. Nicholas Saloon, on Main-street, beside several others, were flooded. A fire-engine was called into requisition to pump them out. It is estimated that the damage to the city alone will not fall short of twenty thousand dollars. Much damage has also been done to bridges and dams as far as has been heard from in the adjoining towns.

DAMAGE FROM THE FLOODS IN THE VICINITY OF TROY AND ALBANY—OVERFLOW OF RIVERS—MILLS CARRIED AWAY—INJURY TO RAILROADS, ETC.

The *Atlas and Argus* of yesterday thus speaks of the damage done to property in that vicinity:

"The heavy rains which have poured down over the length and breadth of the State, and in the east as far as Boston, for upwards of forty-eight hours, and which ceased at an early hour yesterday morning, has occasioned much damage, especially in our immediate vicinity. The ground was so thoroughly saturated by the rains of last week, that but little, comparatively of the water which fell the present week has been soaked up. Instead, it has poured down in thousands of rivulets and swollen brooks into the Mohawk and Hudson valleys, forcing a rise of the waters in these rivers unusual at this season of the year, and proportionately disastrous. At a late hour Wednesday evening there were not the slightest expectations of a freshet; but a few hours after the water rose rapidly, and between 3 and 4 o'clock A. M. our merchants, whose warehouses are on the docks and piers, were notified of the likelihood of the water entering their stores, and but for the timely warning much of the property would have been destroyed. Between 6 and 7 o'clock A. M. it had risen to a level with most of the first floors of their stores; but all were prepared for its reception by that time; and its damage limited principally to the loss of the business time its presence involved. In a few cases it had entered the cellars before time was given to remove the goods therein; but a rise of water sufficient to submerge the cellars on the docks is of such frequent occurrence every season, that our merchants place but little of any value so low.

The islands below our city which are occupied by gardeners who supply our citizens with vegetables, were completely submerged, and the crops which were very large are completely destroyed. Among the heaviest losers are B. Cox, Mr. Burton, F. Turner, Joseph Burns, F. Mole, John Doyle, and John Moore. Several others are sufferers, but we have been unable to ascertain their names. The loss of these gardeners cannot be less than $10,000, and may greatly exceed that amount.

About 3 o'clock yesterday morning the large and substantial bridge across the Normanskill Creek, about three miles below the city, on the river road, broke in the centre, and the southern division of it was entirely destroyed. From the bed of the creek to the flooring of the bridge is upwards of twenty feet. The water had risen this distance so as to cover the road, and was running down on both sides of Mills & McMartin's grist-mill, forming a new channel through Mr. Burton's garden. Fears were entertained that the large dam would be carried away. Mills & McMartin's grist-mill will not be injured unless the bulkhead of the dam gives way.

The bulkhead of the upper dam at Kenwood has been carried away and the oil-mill partially destroyed.

Smith & Co.'s loss is very heavy. A large quantity of metal upon the dock was swept away, and the damage to their work is very great—probably $7,000. Mr. Congdon's loss is also very heavy, reaching nearly $10,000. Kirk's Grist Mill was carried away. De Forrest & Van Patten lost a small quantity of timber.

In addition to the destruction of the Kenwood bridge, we learn that three more, on the Normanskill Creek, have been destroyed—one at McCormickle, one on the line of the Rensselaerville road, and one leading from the Delaware turnpike.

The Island directly opposite the city, occupied by Silas B. Cowell as a garden, is completely inundated. Upon it was a fine crop of vegetables, which, in all probability are entirely destroyed. If so, his loss will be heavy.

From all sections we hear of the destruction of bridges and immense damage to the roads. All the creeks have overflown, and great damage has been done to the crops.

Great damage has been done to the different Railroads, North, East, South and West. The tracks were submerged and bridges carried away, delaying the trains, and for the time being, suspending operations.

The water is very high in Troy. The docks are submerged to the depth of several feet, and large quantities of lumber have been carried away. The river in front of this city was filled with lumber of all descriptions, which, no doubt, came from the Troy lumber district.

Prof. Ten Eyck says that four inches and forty-three one-hundredths of rain fell within thirty hours—a larger quantity than has been known to fall in many years.

Three saw-mills, at Chatham Four Corners, have been swept away.

But little damage has been done to the Northern Road. It was submerged in places yesterday, but the track has not been materially injured.

The Battenkill and White Creek are greatly swollen, and all the fields along their line are under water, causing considerable destruction of crops.

The large mill-dam belonging to Crittenden, Ross & Co., connected with their mill near Coeymans, about 12 miles below this city, was carried away during the night. They estimate their loss at $5,000.

Yesterday morning, three large rafts passed by the city, and one of them coming in contact with a barge on the Greenbush side, broke its fastenings, and set it adrift.

The water in Catskill Creek was five feet higher than ever known before.

Coffin, Holmes & Co. lost 50 cords of wood, besides the damage done to goods in their warehouse.

At [illegible], a short distance up the creek, Harris's Woolen Factory was very badly damaged.

[illegible] Paper Mill, on the creek, was entirely destroyed.

The Storm East.

LOSS OF AN EASTERN SCHOONER—NARROW ESCAPE OF THE CREW.

We have a letter from one of our reporters, who is stopping at the Glades House, giving an account of the wreck of the schooner *M. L. Hall*, and the narrow escape of her crew from drowning during the severe storm of last night. The writer states that in the evening, while many of the boarders were looking out upon the boiling waves, as they dashed upon the rocks, an outcry for help was heard from among the rocks. It was so dark that no one could be seen. The alarm was at once given, and the boarders hastened to the assistance of the shipwrecked persons, and encouraged them to "hold on," for help would be at once sent to them. Boats were immediately manned and sent out. The first one which reached the wreck was manned by Henry Pettis and Henry Sylvester, and they succeeded in taking off a female and her young child, and landing them safely at the Glades House, where they were most kindly cared for by the ladies stopping there.

The schooner from which they were taken was the *M. L. Hall*, Capt. Albion B. Sargent, from Sedgwick, Me., loaded with wood and twenty-two barrels of oil, bound for Boston. She came upon the coast late in the evening, and mistook the two lights on the light ship of Minot's for the Thatcher Island lights. The Captain kept on his course, and shortly found himself dashing over some of the mariner-hated rocks off Scituate. There his schooner was "stove in," but she sidled off and banged away until she got up near "Gull Ledge," directly in front of the Glades House. There she struck again, and there the crew commenced their outcries.

Two more boats were sent off—one manned by Harvey Whitcomb and Addison Litchfield, and the other by Wm. Whitcomb. When they reached the wreck, the hull was entirely gone. They succeeded in taking from the house of the schooner Capt. Sargent, Parker Billings, (the husband and father of the woman and child before mentioned,) and one other seaman. The rescued party were all taken to the Glades House, where Col. J. M. Clarke, the courteous and popular proprietor, rendered every attention in his power, and generously provided the whole rescued party with an excellent supper and capital lodgings. They were all well this morning.

Our correspondent speaks in terms of high praise of the conduct of Mr. Lawrence, the clerk of the House, during the exciting scene, and, also, of the noble daring of the boatmen in risking their lives to save the sufferers.

The fragments of the wreck are scattered along the shore—the greater part of her bottom being on the northerly beach, within half a stone's throw of the piazza of the house, while the house lies on the southerly beach, directly opposite and within three rods of the dining-room. The loss is from $4,000 to $5,000. There was no insurance.

FALL OF THE CHARTER OAK AT HARTFORD.

The Hartford *Daily Times* gives the following account of this event:

"The famous old Charter Oak of this city, so noted in song and history, fell with a tremendous crash during the great storm at 12¾ o'clock this morning, (Aug. 21, 1856.)

This noble old tree stood upon the beautiful grounds of Hon. Isaac W. Stuart, late the Wyllys' estate, in the southern part of the city. About three years ago, some boys built a fire in the hollow of this tree, which burnt out the punk, and though it was feared that this would kill it, such was not the fact. Fresh sprouts sprung out the next Spring, and Mr. Stuart took great pains to preserve this valued relic of the original forests of New-England, but more especially interesting as the tree in which the old British Charter of Connecticut was secreted and preserved. At this time the hollow in the trunk of the old Oak was so large, that a fire company of 27 full grown men stood up in it together.

Mr. Stuart had a stout door made to shut up the entrance, and he also placed tin caps upon the stumps of broken limbs, and for the past three or four years fresh sprouts have grown upon most of its limbs, though other limbs were decaying. At the time of its fall, young and fresh acorns were growing on every part of it. Thousands of people are visiting the tree, and bringing away such sprigs and parts of limbs as Mr. Stuart permits.

Watchman Butler says he stood at the head of the street at the time of the crash. The wind had been blowing freely from the northwest for an hour or more. He first heard a loud crack, and saw the Old Oak swaying in the breeze; a crackling noise followed, then the *crash*—all within the space of half a minute—and the famous monarch of the forest, whose history is so intimately intwined in that of Connecticut, was prostrate upon the earth! One thousand years ago, when it was in the prime of life, when its years were half numbered, its far-reaching branches had sported in fiercer storms, and more swift-winged winds. But now, since full two thousand years have smiled and *waned upon its youth, its prime, and its decline*, it had become gray and decrepit, but was still tenacious of life; it still clung to the lovely spot which gave it birth, by its far-reaching roots, running a long way up into the beautiful hill-side, and downward to the sharp cut below. Firmly, aye, proudly, the Oak stood, seemingly conscious that Nature had marked out for its own accommodation, one of the most enchanting retreats in the State, and that destiny had accorded to it a notable and everlasting historic page in the story of Connecticut—one of the patriotic and original thirteen States of the Union.

Proudly it had stood, and when tottering with age, and reduced to a mere shell of a few inches, by the steady inroads of Time itself, it still clung with fondness to the loved spot on which it had witnessed the decay and downfall of many of its associates—the path and the bloody wars of the red man, and the red man's decay—the birth and death of generations of the white man, whose axe had cut away its towering comrades of the olden time. But whilst preserving a fair exterior, it was inwardly wasting away, and was obliged to yield and fall in a storm far less severe than many thousands that had preceded it.

Before Governor Wyllys came to America, he sent his steward forward to prepare a place for his residence. As he was cutting away the trees upon the hill-side of the beautiful "Wyllys Place," a deputation of Indians came to him and requested that he would spare this old hollow oak. They declared that it had "been the guide of their ancestors for centuries." It was spared to fall this day, having finally yielded to the process of natural decay.

The tree measured 33 feet in circumference at the bottom; and it has broken off so as to leave 8 feet of stump on one side and 6 feet on the other—the stump measuring 21 feet in circumference at its top.

Mr. Stuart had Colt's Armory Band come up this noon, and play solemn dirges for two hours over the trunk of the fallen Monarch of the Forest. He is a generous hearted man—a worthy proprietor of the lovely hill-side that nurtured for centuries such a noble tree.

A daguerreotype likeness of the fallen tree was taken to-day.

The city bells are to be tolled at sun down, as a mark of respect entertained by our citizens for the fallen "Monarch."

HISTORY OF THE OLD OAK IN CONNECTION WITH THE CHARTER OF CONNECTICUT.

The Charter of King Charles II, for the Colony of Connecticut, arrived in Hartford in 1662, probably in the month of September, though the precise time is not now known. On the 9th of October it was publicly read to the assembled freemen of Connecticut, and was declared to "belong to them and their successors," and the people evinced their gratitude by appointing a Committee to take charge of it, under the solemnities of an oath, and to preserve this palladium of the rights of the people. It contained many liberal provisions, as may be seen on examining it in the Secretary of State's office, where the original copy is still preserved with care. It was the organic law of Connecticut till the present Constitution took its place in 1818.

In 1686, the General Government of New-England was dissolved by James II., and a new Government was instituted, with Joseph Dudley as President of the Commissioners. Connecticut refused to surrender, and when the third writ of quo warranto was sent to her, Gov. Treat, in January, 1687, called a special session of the Assembly, which refused to accede to the demands of the new King. They still held to their Charter. In March, another special session was convened, but still the representatives of the people refused to "surrender." In May they met again in regular session, under the Charter, and reëlected Treat as Governor.

On the 31st of October, 1687, Sir Edmund Andros, attended by members of his Council, and a body guard of sixty soldiers, entered Hartford to take the Charter by force. The General Assembly was in session. He was received with courtesy, but coldness. He entered the Assembly room, and publicly demanded the Charter. Remonstrances were made, and the session was protracted till evening. The Governor and his associates appeared to yield. The Charter was brought in and laid upon the table. Sir Edmund thought that the last moment of the Colony had come, when suddenly *the lights were all put out*, and total darkness followed! There was no noise, no resistance, but all was quiet. The candles were again lighted, but THE CHARTER WAS GONE! Sir Edmund Andros was disconcerted. He declared the Government of Connecticut to be in his own hands, and that the Colony was annexed to Massachusetts and other New-England Colonies, and proceeded to appoint officers. While he was doing this, Capt. Jeremiah Wadsworth, a patriot of those times, was concealing the Charter in the hollow of Wylly's Oak, now known as The Charter Oak.

In 1689, King James abdicated, and on the 9th of May of that year, Gov. Treat and his associate officers, resumed the government of Connecticut under the Charter, which had been preserved in the *Old Hollow Oak*.

The Storm South.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE LAST ISLAND CALAMITY—GRAPHIC SCENES AND INCIDENTS.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, Aug. 18.

We have but little of importance to add to the accounts of the catastrophe, beyond what has already appeared; but there are innumerable details of more or less interest current concerning it, and we subjoin some of them, derived from good authority.

The steamboat *Star*, it appears, started on her regular semi-weekly trip from Bayou Boeuf to Last Island, with a fair complement of passengers on board. She arrived outside the bar at an early hour on Sunday morning. Finding the water low she was compelled to remain outside, to wait for the tide. The weather at this time was moderate, though showing some signs of an approaching storm.

The storm soon came on, in all its fury, as already stated, and water enough came to carry her first over the bar and then close up to the hotel, which was still standing. Captain Smith, with equal presence of mind and energy, set to work to combat the danger which he saw threatened all, had both anchors thrown overboard, and seeing that as she dragged somewhat, that the cable began to yield, he ordered all the passengers down to the main deck, and set the crew to work to cut away all the upper woodwork of the boat. Had not this been done, she would soon have been torn to pieces or driven out to sea, in such a condition that all on board must have perished.

The residences on the Island immediately after this commenced giving way, and the first was borne completely away by wind and wave, with all its inhabitants. The hotel, it is said, stood the force of the elements remarkably well, being among the last to be swept off, and going only piecemeal. On the storm's approaching its height, the inmates betook themselves to a large room up stairs, considered very secure; but the violence of the elements increasing, the bar-room was recommended as preferable for safety, and thither they therefore all went. The upper part of the hotel was soon blown away, and the water making its way into the lower part, they were driven from that place of retreat. The steamboat *Star*, now a wreck, as already described, lay close to the door, and all endeavored to get on board of her. The distance was short but the traverse perilous, and so was it in making it that the infant child of Hon. W. W. Pugh was wrested from its mother's arms and borne to the realms of eternity by the ruthless waters. There was of course a desperate effort to reach the boat by the majority of the apparently doomed beings, and were it not for the strenuous exertions and noble courage of a few, the result even on this account alone must have caused a sad addition to the features of the disaster.

Mr. O. A. [illegible] particularly distinguished himself at this time, and finally fell a victim to his bravery and resolution. He had rescued nearly all of Mr. Pugh's family, and went back to render assistance to that of Mr. Baker, when the exertion proved too much for him, and he sank with a lady whom he had in his arms endeavoring to save, and they rose no more, all attempts to reach them proving utterly fruitless. M. Ambrose Le Blanc, in like manner, most nobly distinguished himself, but fortunately escaped with his life, though in a state of great exhaustion—complete prostration indeed.

The panic stricken people on the Island, of course, all rushed towards the hull of the *Star*, in the hope of reaching it and being saved. We have already stated how cruelly many of them were disappointed, and in what a sad condition some reached the boat. Our readers will readily understand that many of them were saved were in rags, without hats or shoes, and some with scarcely rags to cover them. We shall, therefore, not dwell upon the painful scene.

Fortunately there was sufficient food on the *Star* for immediate necessities, and the people on her lived through the terrifying storm till Monday morning, with only such suffering from affliction on account of others, and anxiety for their own immediate future, as our readers will understand without our dwelling on them. During the interim all that could be done in the way of rendering assistance was done; but the elements had already effected their worst. Nearly, if not quite all, who were not in the *Star*, were long since beyond the reach of human aid.

One young gentleman, named Martin, who was carried away by the current when the storm was at its height, on Sunday, was fortunate enough to get within reach of some shrubs, to which he clung all night, and he was found and rescued on Monday morning. He was the only one of his family saved. His mother, her three other children, and her servant, will be found recorded in our list of victims.

T. Dauphin, an Attakapas pilot, who had been staying on the island for the benefit of his health, was carried away to the distance of a mile, when he fortunately caught hold of a stake. He was soon afterwards struck by a log, which dislocated his hip; but he clung on to the stake all night, and was rescued in his crippled condition on Monday morning.

Immediately on the news reaching Mr. [illegible], of Bayou Teche, whose family were on the island, he chartered the steamboat *Major F. X. Aubrey* for $1,000, to proceed to the assistance of those on the desolated island. Expresses were at once forwarded in all directions, announcing the occurrence of the calamity, and abundant assistance, as we have already stated, was forwarded from various points on steamboats, and in sailing boats, skiffs, &c.

During Monday, a cow, some sheep and one horse were found alive on the island. The cow was killed, and furnished sufficient meat for all the survivors. On Tuesday, after suffering intense anxiety, they were rescued.

At our latest accounts from the island the steamboats *Blue Hammock* and *Archer* were cruising about, endeavoring to recover the floating bodies of victims. The only recognizable body yet brought up from the island was that of the infant of Hon. W. W. Pugh.

Great numbers of those who had relatives and friends on the island were at Berwick's Bay, to receive the survivors on their return; but as the *Major F. X. Aubrey* came to Bayou Boeuf through the Bayou Chêne, not going to Berwick's Bay, many of them were missed in the transit.

Mr. Henry Morgan, one of the survivors, has a severe fracture of the head, his recovery from which is considered doubtful. Many others have severe injuries, and the appearance of all was truly pitiable.

ARRIVAL OF THE PERSEVERANCE—NO NEWS OF THE NAUTILUS.

From the N. O. Crescent, Aug. 15.

The steamship *Perseverance*, Capt. [illegible], arrived yesterday from Indianola and Galveston. She left Galveston on Sunday last, and met the storm the same day, which she rode out until Thursday, when she put into Atchafalaya Bay, where she lay until the storm subsided. She experienced no other damage than the loss of foretopmast. We learn from her officers that the steamship *Nautilus*, from Brazos Santiago, for this port, via Galveston, left the latter place on Friday, 8th inst. She has not since been heard of.

The light-ship on Ship Island Shoal broke from her moorings during the late storm, and is now anchored on the east end of the shoal, outside.

Effect of the Storm on the Hudson River Road.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

New-York, Friday, Aug. 22, 1856.

Our road is to-day in its usual good running order, the trains have all arrived "on time," and I am happy to say we have received but little injury from the late freshet. The train from Buffalo of last evening by New-York Central arrived this morning at its regular time. Respectfully, yours,

SAM. SLOAN, President.

Apprentice vs. Master.—A novel suit was tried by Jury yesterday, in this city, in which a verdict of $100 damages was rendered against a master in favor of an apprentice. The suit was brought for the breach of a covenant in an indenture, made by the Overseers of the Poor, whereby the boy was indentured [illegible] with a covenant that he should be taught to read and write, as provided by the statute. The boy claimed that he was not so taught, and brought suit against his employer; and after a Jury trial, as stated above, a verdict of $100 was given the boy—the full amount allowed by law in such cases. The Jury seemed to be evidently impressed with the benefits of education, and that the boy had been shamefully neglected. Though out of his time for some years, he cannot even yet read and write. They, therefore, without hesitation gave a verdict for the full amount authorized.—*Newark Daily Advertiser*, 21st.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PERSONAL.

MATRIMONIAL.

DRY GOODS.

MILLINERY.

AMUSEMENTS.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED.

BOARDING.

[illegible], AUGUST 23, 1856.

[illegible] THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is [illegible] ... RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO., Publishers.

CAUTION.

We continue to receive notices that persons [illegible] to be agents for the TIMES receive money [illegible] and give receipts in the name of the Proprietors. We desire to notify the public that we have no traveling agents, and that WE ARE NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY PERSONS REPRESENTING THEMSELVES AS SUCH. Persons desiring to subscribe will remit directly to this office.

THE TIMES FOR EUROPE.

We publish, this morning, at 10 o'clock, an edition prepared expressly for the United States Mail steamship Arago, which will leave this port for Southampton and Havre, at 12 o'clock, to-day. The European mails will close, in this City, at 10½ o'clock this morning. The TIMES FOR EUROPE will contain the latest news received by telegraph and mail up to the hour of publication. Copies can be had in wrappers at the counter. Price six cents each.

Congress was engaged, yesterday, almost exclusively, in the consideration of the Army bill. In the Senate, after its receipt from the House, it passed the day previous, it was agreed that it was unnecessary to refer it, as it was probably the same as that lost on Monday, and the subject was perfectly understood. Mr. HUNTER moved to strike out the proviso, which was agreed to, by 35 against 7, and the bill was passed. Both Houses adhered to their action. Mr. BELL, of Tennessee, characterized the action of the House as unusual, unparliamentary and inexcusable, pronouncing the proviso but an abstract idea. He suggested a Committee of Conference. Mr. HUNTER did not believe a Committee of Conference could agree, and proposed to let the appropriation bill fail, if necessary. Mr. CASS regarded this as the most solemn crisis in the history of the country, and hoped the people would awake to a sense of the danger. Mr. WADE argued that instead of the House trying to dictate to the Senate, the Senate were trying to dictate to the House. He urged the propriety of receding so as to pass the bill. Without coming to a conclusion the Senate adjourned. In the House, the Speaker was requested to draw his warrant for mileage and per diem in favor of THOMAS [illegible]. A message was received from the Senate announcing its action on the Army bill. The House refused to strike out the proviso, 88 to 91, and refused to reconsider by the same vote. After some skirmishing, the House voted to adhere to its disagreement with the Senate, and again refused to reconsider. An effort was made to introduce a resolution to adjourn sine die, but it failed. The House afterwards took a short recess, to await the action of the Senate, and, on reassembling, immediately adjourned, that body having come to no conclusion.

The Senate Stopping Supplies.

The President in his special message has given very strong reasons why Congress should appropriate money for the support of the Army. We trust they will have weight with the Senate. That body has thus far succeeded in its attempt to block the wheels of Government. The House of Representatives has repeatedly manifested its willingness to appropriate all the money which the Administration demands for the Army. It has over and over again passed the Appropriation bill, and sent it to the Senate for concurrence. But that body refuses to pass it, except on condition that the money thus appropriated, and the Army thus sustained, may be used to enforce the infamous code enacted by the Border Ruffians of Missouri, against the people of Kansas. The Senate exacts this as the condition of its concurrence. It threatens to defeat the Army Appropriation entirely, unless this concession is made. It deems the enforcement of the Kansas code of more importance than the protection of the frontier,—the suppression of Indian hostilities, or any other of the pressing objects so forcibly commended to its attention by President PIERCE.

As if ashamed of the position it has thus assumed, and afraid of the popular judgment upon it, the Senate endeavors to throw upon the House of Representatives the responsibility of its factious conduct. It insists upon its own condition and condemns the House for not acceding to it. The House is under no obligation to do so. It has the constitutional right to limit and direct the objects for which the Army shall be employed, and to refuse assent to its employment in any service which it does not approve. It cannot be denied this right without a denial of the fundamental principles of Republican Freedom. It cannot waive the exercise of it, without abdicating one of its most important functions, and betraying the trust committed to it by the Constitution.

The demand of the Senate is in the highest degree unreasonable and unjust. The regular army never was designed by the Constitution for the enforcement of local laws upon the inhabitants of any State or Territory. The local militia is the constitutional and proper reliance for such emergencies; and it is always sufficient for the execution of any laws which ought to be enforced. The provisions of the Kansas Code, which the Senate demands that the army shall enforce, are such as should never be executed anywhere on the face of the earth. They are cruel, inhuman and barbarous in the last degree. They were never enacted, moreover, by the people of Kansas, or by any authority competent to make laws for them. For this reason, and the only reason, why [illegible] in securing their enforcement. They were made by a sham Legislature, imposed upon the people by armed invaders from Missouri,—and have no more rightful validity in Kansas than the decrees of the Russian Czar.

We trust the House of Representatives will persevere in its resistance to this high-handed attempt of the Senate to compel the employment of the Federal Army in an unjust, unlawful and unconstitutional service. If the Senate choose to incur the responsibility of disbanding the Army, rather than forego its cherished purpose of dragooning the people of Kansas into obedience to these sham laws, let it do so. The people's Representatives will be abundantly sustained by their constituents, in maintaining a firm and unyielding resistance to so flagrant a violation of justice and right.

Post-Office Site.

Congress has appropriated $500,000 for the purchase of a site for the Post-Office in this City. The President, Postmaster General, and Secretary of the Interior, we believe, are authorized to make the selection. Half a dozen places are proposed,—each of which is urged upon the Government by the parties who own it, or can profit by its sale, as the very best in the City. As importunity, and the adroit appliance of other means, generally carry points of this kind, it is quite likely that the Post-Office for our City will be permanently located, not where the convenience of its business or the accommodation of its inhabitants require,—but where the pecuniary interest of the owners of real estate shall dictate.

Mr. BURTON proposes to sell the ground on which his theatre is built, for $400,000,—and, of course, he considers it "peculiarly adapted" to the purposes of a Post-Office. Mr. S. B. WALLER suggests the block opposite the Chambers-street front of the Hudson River Railroad depôt;—he thinks that if he should be employed to negotiate the matter, he "could reach all the owners' successfully." Another gentleman, "having lately purchased the Brick Church property," offers it to the Government for $600,000,—and could probably be induced to sell it for a trifle less, in order to accommodate the public. R. B. JONES offers a lot on Elm-street, between White and Franklin, for $500,000. Messrs. BLEECKER and BUBLING offer a site on Broadway, between White and Walker, for $800,000; and Mr. MARTIN E. THOMPSON offers the Old Dutch Church, at present occupied by the Post Office, for $520,000, and another site on Chambers-street for a sum which he does not venture to name.

Now it is undoubtedly well for the Government to take these various offers into consideration. But if it be their purpose to consult the wants of the public, it is also their duty not to limit their inquiry to sites which private interest may suggest, but to examine the ground for themselves. The TIMES, for more than two years past, has urged the expediency of placing the permanent Post-Office building in this City upon the lower angle of the Park;—and we defy any man to suggest another locality which, for the accommodation of the public, can for a moment be compared with that. Its size, and accessibility on all sides, its peculiar position as the precise spot at which all the railroads, omnibus lines and great thoroughfares of the City centre, and the certainty that at no distant day it will be cut off from the main Park by the extension of Beekman-street to Park-place, and thus from necessity be devoted to some public purpose, combine to recommend it as the only site on which a permanent Post-Office should be erected. Beekman-street and Robinson-street have already been widened, and Columbia College-green has been cut through, for the express purpose of opening a wide thoroughfare for business from the North to the East River, and of thus relieving Fulton-street from the crowd of business which now aids to blockade Broadway. But this great thoroughfare is now almost useless because carts, loaded wagons and carriages trying to pass through it are compelled to go around the Park. This must be remedied by carrying the street across the Park; and it will inevitably be done within a few years at furthest.

We have no doubt that the Government can, by proper attention, arrange with the City authorities for the use of that ground for the purpose in question. It is now a perfect nuisance,—being used almost exclusively, especially at night, as a resort for loafers, bullies, and the most degraded class of prostitutes. Carrying Beekman-street across it would still leave the main part of it open to light and air, while upon the remainder a fine building, large enough for the necessities of a Post-Office for a hundred years to come, might be erected, which would adorn the City and add greatly to the attractions of the Park. We trust the Commission charged with this duty will not suffer itself to be made the instrument of promoting private interests, to the neglect of the important public considerations by which this selection should be controlled.

The War in Kansas.

We have at length some reliable particulars of the exciting events that have recently occurred in Kansas. The telegraphic accounts received by way of St. Louis, were, as usual, either grossly exaggerated or altogether incorrect. Our correspondent, in a letter published elsewhere, gives a graphic picture of the affair at Franklin, which, from the desperate nature of the struggle, he calls a battle—"the second Battle of Franklin." Hostilities were on this, as on every former occasion, provoked by the Pro-Slavery party. In this instance, in addition to the ordinary depredations, the unprovoked and brutal murder of one of their friends roused the just wrath of the men of Lawrence. It seems that Mr. HOYT, an inoffensive and universally-respected man, was chosen as an envoy to the Pro-Slavery camp stationed at Washington Creek, for the purpose of remonstrating against certain outrages committed upon peaceful settlers by organized bands of BUFORD's emigrants. Mr. HOYT was sent on the 12th inst., and was to return the same evening; but that day passed without his reappearing, and on the next, news was received in Lawrence that, contrary alike to the rules of civilized and savage warfare, the messenger had been taken prisoner and shot. A hundred armed men started that night from Lawrence for the Pro-Slavery camp. Their ostensible motive was to recover the body of HOYT; but who will dare blame them if, writhing under this new outrage, they left for the purpose of punishing the murderers? It was a clear moonlight night, and on approaching Franklin the Free-State men found some eighty Pro-Slavery men, well barricaded, in a large block house, and prepared for a fight. A combat, which from all accounts must have been a fierce one, ensued. It lasted three hours, and several were killed on both sides. Finally, the Pro-Slavery men were forced to surrender and lay down their arms. This, then, is the true history of the affair at Franklin. Nor was it the murder of their fellow-townsmen or the depredations committed upon the lives and property of peaceable settlers, that alone induced the men of Lawrence to resort to arms. It is now notorious that the Fort at Franklin was but one out of some ten or twelve that the Pro-Slavery party, during weeks past, have been storing with provisions and ammunition ready for a descent upon the Territory. Every preparation had been made, and the design was to murder, expel, or by any means whatever get rid of the free population. The issue has at last come when the Free-State men have no choice left to them but to fight for their very lives; and for their recent attack on Franklin they will stand justified before God and man. Let the House of Representatives remain firm, for on its action in this momentous crisis depends, in a great measure, the freedom of Kansas and the safety of the people.

The Southern Inquisition.

The telegraph, a few days since, gave a hint of the occurrence in Mobile of one of those disgraceful outrages which have been frequent at the South, in which honest citizens have been most foully treated on the bare suspicion of entertaining opinions hostile to Slavery.

The case in question is a rather unusual one, and we extract from the Mobile papers of the 17th inst. a full account of the affair. It seems that a bookselling firm, consisting of two partners, were tried by a self-constituted Committee of Inquisitors, and condemned to leave the city on the suspicion of being Abolitionists, though the evidence against them appears to have been so slight that the inquisitors were ashamed to publish it. After publishing the resolutions for the expulsion of these luckless men, the inquisitors say with grim jocularity, for we can hardly imagine they were in earnest, that

> "in order to preserve that exalted conservative character which has always distinguished Southern communities, this ejection should be peaceable and without the least personal violence; and the Committee would deprecate as the last of evils, and as a stain upon Southern character, any resort to violence, or any excess in accomplishing the end proposed."

The offending book-venders, however, knew too well the character of their judges to trust to their exalted notions of conservatism, and very prudently effected their escape between two days. What the nature of the incendiary publications was, of course, we shall not know, until Messrs. STRICKLAND & UPSON, the expelled booksellers, publish their version of the affair, which they will do, of course, as soon as they arrive in a place of safety. Probably the "incendiary publications" found in their possession were COWPER's poems, or the Life of FREMONT, or possibly the Declaration of Independence. We have had meetings of sympathy for the Madiai family, and abundance of denunciations against King Bomba; but we have never heard of any act of the tyrant of Naples that was a greater outrage on personal rights than the expulsion of these booksellers from Mobile by their own neighbors and fellow-citizens.

Taking the Wrong Pig by the Ear.

The Charleston *Mercury* says in reference to the extra session of Congress:

> "We do not see very well why the President should have interposed in this case. If the House choose to disband the Army, why not let them have their way? It is not a great matter; and, at least, those sections that have had so large a share in overruling the wholesome vetoes of the President, would have been the largest sufferers by the withdrawal of military protection."

But the *Mercury*, which generally has a more independent way of treating political affairs than the majority of Southern papers, in this instance takes the wrong porker by the ear. It was not the House, but the Senate, that chose to disband the Army. It is the constitutional right of the House, which the Senate has insisted on nullifying, that led to the extra session, and very nearly to the disbanding of the Army. The *Mercury*, however, does not regard the danger of the Army as any great matter, and, perhaps, would be rather pleased than otherwise to have that conservative branch of the Government out of the way altogether. If South Carolina entertains any idea of stepping out of the Union, it would certainly be convenient, as our Hibernian friends would say, not to have any bayonets or cutlasses in commission.

But there is little cause to fear the disbanding of the army, whether appropriations be made by the present Congress or not; and as for "striking the national flag on the battlements of the fortresses which defend our maritime cities against foreign invasion," which the President so feelingly alludes to in his message, we were not before aware of there being any invasion to fear; there has not been an enemy within sight of any of our maritime cities in forty years, and our ships of war are sufficient reliance for the defence of our harbors under the present peaceable aspect of affairs.

Health Laws.

We publish this morning a full report of the able decision of Judge BRADFORD, in regard to the collision of powers which has arisen between the Health Officer of this port and the authorities of the town of Castleton. Our readers are aware that those authorities claimed the right, acting as a Board of Health for the protection of their own town from contagious disease, to control the entrance to the Quarantine grounds in certain important respects. They prohibited any person in those grounds from leaving them, and erected around them a wall, which they undertook to guard. Judge BRADFORD's decision denies their right to take such action, and sets forth, clearly and forcibly, the whole body of law which the State has provided for the preservation of the public health. It deserves the perusal of all interested in the subject.

The Stones of New-York.

If New-York should ever be stirred up by an earthquake, the conglomerate formed by its building materials would be a mixture of matter extremely puzzling to any geologist who should attempt to analyze it. Our streets form a mosaic of stones from all parts of the world, and even the bricks which constitute the principal material of our structures are formed of the clays of a dozen different States. Our street fronts are built of white marble from Vermont, from Massachusetts, from Westchester County in our own State, while that of which the ornamental parts are sculptured comes from Italy and Portugal, and much of it from Egypt and Ireland; intermingled with these costly materials are the red sand stones from New-Jersey, Connecticut and various parts of our own State; there are various kinds of granite from Massachusetts, Maine, and Staten Island, the soft yellow stones from Caen in France, and the hard, drab colored stone from New-Brunswick, in the British Provinces. Every building is, in fact, composed of materials drawn from the opposite parts of the globe. The Exchange in Wall-street, for example, is constructed of marble from Italy, granite from Maine, bricks from Baltimore, and timber from Georgia. Our buildings are, indeed, like our population, composed of the representatives of all the various parts of the earth with which we hold commercial relations. England, though, which has given us the bases of our population, our language, and our laws, does not furnish a single component of our buildings, excepting the iron-mongery used for fastenings; she sends us neither bricks, lime, granite, marble, nor plaster, and, indeed, she has nothing to spare, as she is a large importer of building materials for the creation of her own conglomerate cities.

One of the great benefits of this variety of building materials is the lively appearance it imparts to our thoroughfares, from the polychromatic character of the street fronts, which vary through every variety of tint, from the sombre dark granite up to pure white marble. The London *Times*, recently, in remarking upon the gloomy appearance of the streets of the Great Metropolis, owing to the sombre and monotonous hue of the architecture, says that even Philadelphia, the city founded by the Quaker PENN, has probably a brighter and more cheerful aspect than London. In this supposition the *Times* was quite correct, but even Philadelphia, with its red bricks and white marble dressings, has a dull and monotonous look compared with the brilliant fronts of our business streets and noble avenues.

Necessity dictates, in most countries, the material of which its cities shall be built; but here, with our unlimited commerce and munificent means, Fashion is as imperative as in the style and material of our dress. We pull down a solid granite front to replace it with one of marble or sand stone, with as little hesitation as we cast aside a last year's coat for a new style of material. So the external aspect of the City—the physiology of our streets—is all the time undergoing a change; and it requires a pretty constant perambulation about town to keep up with the transformations that are constantly taking place. There have been thousands of letters written from Paris extolling the liberality and magnitude of LOUIS NAPOLEON's improvements in that city; but they are nothing, compared with the changes which we are quietly making in New-York—converting narrow and crooked streets, filled with mean, decaying buildings, into wide and magnificent avenues, lined with noble structures of marble, iron, and freestone. One of the greatest of these changes which is now going on in the oldest and most densely-built part of the City, without a word being said about it in the public prints, is the extension of the Bowery down into Pearl-street, by which a great and splendid thoroughfare is being made through a wilderness of narrow streets and tumble-down old rookeries.

The lower part of the City is now nearly through its transition state; and the superb warehouses, of marble, granite and brownstone, which have been erected during the past ten years, will probably be permitted to stand and give a permanent character to the business portions of our Metropolis.

A New Dodge.

A new Kansas bill has been concocted, which, it is hoped, may be passed at the extra session. We learn from our Washington correspondence that it is the handiwork of the new Governor, Col. GEARY, and that its principal object is to place in his own hands entire control of the matter. If the new Governor were some well-known public man, in whose character and abilities the whole country had learned to place full confidence, it might be advisable to intrust him with the settlement of it. As it is, there is room for doubt.

A suspicious feature of the new bill is the provision that the sham laws of Kansas are to be "suspended." Why not say *repealed?* If those laws are valid and binding, they should be enforced. If not, they should be annulled at once. This bill proposes to *suspend* them,—thus admitting their invalidity and yet preserving their vitality.

All these various Kansas projects, sprung upon the Congress on the eve of the election, and to be rushed through at a day's notice, will bear watching.

Yankee Sentiment.

The people of Connecticut are not generally suspected of being given to sentiment, but they have evinced a degree of tender-heartedness in regard to the destruction of their leafy monarch, the famous Charter Oak, worthy of the most romantic community of Germany. The Hartford papers of yesterday were put in mourning, and we are informed that the bells of the city were tolled, at sundown, and that a dirge was performed, at once, by COLT's band over the prostrate tree. This touch of nature in our Connecticut neighbors is most creditable to their refinement, and will astonish many who probably think that the Charter Oak would be immediately manufactured into clocks and nutmegs. But we presume that its precious wood will be religiously preserved and made up into snuff-boxes, canes, fans, and other objects that can be kept as mementoes of the venerable tree.

The Extra Session.

From the nature of our advices from Washington, it appears probable that the Extra Session of Congress will come to an end to-day, without the Army Appropriation being passed. The House will remain firm, and the Senate will assume the responsibility of defeating the measure.

Perspicacious.

The *Express*, yesterday, made a very ponderous attempt at a joke in trying to give a burlesque report of the German Republican meeting at the Tabernacle. As an excuse for not giving a correct report, it says:

> "The reporters of the *Express* do not pretend to understand either the German language or their politics."

From which it appears that they do not understand the English language any better than the German.

Southern Religion.

It is stated that "Bishop POLK, of Louisiana, has addressed a circular to the Bishops of nine of the Southern States, on the 'necessity of organizing a system of Southern education, and building up Southern religious institutions, as a part of a general system of defence of which the South is daily growing more in need.'" What "Southern education means we know too well, but Southern religious institutions, as part of a general system of defence, we do not quite comprehend. However, we can readily conceive that the South is daily growing more in need of religious institutions, and we are glad to hear of Bishop POLK's circular.

Gold Thimble for Jessie.

A gold thimble has been manufactured by Messrs. KETCHUM & BROTHER, of Liberty-place, as a present to "JESSIE." It is composed entirely of pure California metal, and cost about fifty dollars. On the sides are sculptured designs of an appropriate emblematic character, among which is a view of the White House. On a shield is inscribed Jessie, and around the rim are the words, "Freedom, Free speech and FREMONT." Excepting that it appears rather too large for the taper finger of the gentle JESSIE, it is an appropriate and extremely beautiful present for the wife of the Republican candidate; but it was not intended by it, we presume, to indicate that she is only a sew-sew sort of person.

Personal.

Mrs. FRANKLIN PIERCE and a portion of the President's family are at Long Branch, having taken rooms for the season at Howland's Hotel. The President is expected there this week. Last year the President visited Cape May.

Steamship Ashore.

A telegraphic dispatch received in this City on Thursday night, states the steamer *Jamestown*, from Richmond, and due here on Thursday afternoon, was ashore in James River, but it was thought would be got off yesterday.

Apotheosis of Negro Minstrelsy.

The Buckley Serenaders, one of the most popular of the African Minstrel Companies in our City, opened their new hall, or Concert-room, at No. 585 Broadway, last night. It is a remarkable fact, that while the Italian Opera languishes for lack of support, the real American Opera is in the most flourishing condition, as is evinced by the erection of this new Hall for the BUCKLEYS. It is one of the prettiest and most conveniently arranged little theatres in the City, having a parquette and gallery capable of seating about 1,500 persons. There is a regular stage, proscenium and orchestra, and the style of ornamentation is extremely light and fanciful. The peculiarity which most struck us was the abundance of light; and although the hall was not entirely finished, it was far enough advanced to give a perfect idea of the effect it will produce when completed. The regular season of the Buckley's will commence on the 25th instant, but there were some very spirited and lively performances on the stage last night by the visitors.

Accident on the East River—A Soldier Drowned.

About 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, the Fulton ferry-boat *Nassau* ran over a small boat manned by her five soldiers, belonging to Fort Hamilton, and stove to pieces. One of the crew, named EDWARD MULLROCK, was drowned; the other four were picked up by small boats.

☞ The Second Ward Buchanan and Breckinridge Club held a meeting at MONTGOMERY's, in Beekman-street last night. Speeches were made and new members enrolled.

Fires

AMONG SALTPETRE.

The alarm of fire at 8½ o'clock yesterday afternoon, was caused by the burning of some saltpetre bags on a wagon standing at the corner of Avenue C and Sixth-street. The fire, which is believed to have been maliciously set, was soon put out. The saltpetre didn't explode.

About Blockades.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In your paper of to-day you ridicule the definition of a binding blockade. Are you right?

Suppose a ship to run a blockade sustained by a competent force, and in doing so she should be captured, the consequence would be her condemnation. But, although captured in running a mere paper blockade, not sustained by an adequate force, she could not be condemned; making a very material difference.

You seem to think that if a ship "runs" the blockade, no matter whether the blockade is kept up by adequate force or not, it is the same thing. In this you err. The condemnation of the ship does not depend on the mere power of the capturing ship to subdue her, but upon the necessary degree of force provided by the belligerent to sustain his blockade. If the capture is without the presence of the required degree of force, the capture is illegal, and long since was so decided in our Courts of Justice.

It is correct, therefore, to say that a blockade is not a blockade unless it be blockaded, viz.: by the presence of a competent force to sustain it.

TUESDAY, Aug. 19, 1856. PERIWINKLE.

FALL FROM GENESEE SUSPENSION BRIDGE.—The Rochester *Union* of Monday evening, says:

> "A man named JOSEPH COWLAND, who resides at No. 72 Joiner-street, fell from the Genesee Suspension Bridge last night, narrowly escaping instant death, and remained under the Bridge ten hours, unable to move. The circumstances of the case are as follows: COWLAND went to the Lower Falls last evening to carry a package to one of the paper mills. On his return he attempted to cross the Suspension Bridge in order to reach home by a nearer route. The contractor had fenced up the ends of the Bridge near the towers, so that people could not cross on Sunday. This man undertook to get around the end of the fence, and so fell to the bank below, a distance of sixty feet, striking near the foot of the towers. Had the fence been inside of the towers he would have fallen into the awful chasm, 240 feet, and of course met instant death. As it was, it is remarkable that he was not killed. Unable to move or obtain help, the poor man lay upon the ground, exposed to a chilly atmosphere near the Falls some ten hours, or until the workmen came to the Bridge at [illegible] o'clock in the morning. It does not appear that any bones were broken, but he was frightfully bruised. He says that persons crossed the bridge last evening after he fell, but he was too much injured to make himself heard. He was taken home this morning and medical aid administered. It is thought that he will recover."

[illegible]

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES
Contents for Saturday, Aug. 23.
ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.—News by the Baltic and Africa—Paris Correspondence—Suppression of the Spanish Insurrection, &c.
IMPORTANT NEWS FROM NICARAGUA.—Preparations of the Central American States to attack Walker.
HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM KANSAS.—Renewal of Hostilities.
ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS.—Closing Scenes—Washington Correspondence—The necessity for an Extra Session—List of Appropriations, &c.
THE TERRIBLE STORM AT THE SOUTH.—Loss of two hundred and fifty lives.
EARTHQUAKE IN THE MOLUCCAS.—Three thousand lives lost.
THE OSTEND POLICY.—The famous "Conference" republished—Mr. Buchanan pledged to the Acquisition of Cuba by purchase or war.
POLITICAL NEWS OF THE WEEK.—Progress of the Presidential Campaign.
NEWS BY THE MAILS.
CITY NEWS CONDENSED.
EDITORIALS.—Designs upon Cuba. A Straight Whig. The Political Issue. Sensible. The Abolitionists. The Ostend Policy. Our British Relations. News from Europe. A Special Ambassador from Europe. The Free and Slave States. Coercing Congress—Object of the Extra Session. Important from Kansas. Mr. Buchanan on The Democratic Platform.
AGRICULTURAL.—Breadstuffs, Provisions, and other Produce Markets—Suggestions on Sowing Wheat—New-York Live Stock Market—Harvest Prospects, &c.
THE WEEKLY TIMES is sent to subscribers by Mail or Express, at the following rates per annum:
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10 copies for [illegible]
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FOR BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON.—THE U. S. Mail Steamship HERMANN, E. Higgins, Commander, will sail for Bremen, touching at Southampton, [illegible] SATURDAY, Sept. 6, at 12 o'clock M., from Pier No. 37 North River.
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From New-York to Southampton or Bremen:
In First Cabin, Main Saloon ... $120
In First Cabin, Lower Saloon ... 110
In Second Cabin ... 60
[illegible]
For freight or passage, apply to C. H. SAND, Agent, No. 11 South William-st.
The Steamer WASHINGTON will succeed the HERMANN, and sail Oct. 4.

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CONGRESS OF FASHION.—OPENING OF THE Season.—The Trade and the Ladies are notified [illegible] at WILDE'S extensive Millinery Warerooms, [illegible] on TUESDAY, the 26th inst., [illegible]

IMPORTANT TO CONSUMPTIVES.—THE REVIEW of the treatment of Consumption—Allopathic—Homoeopathic—Water-Cure—and by Inhalation—from the pen of Doctor HUNTER, should be read by every person who values health. Price 10 cents. Sent by mail anywhere. SHERMAN & CO., Astor House.

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10,000 CURES HAVE BEEN MADE THIS MONTH of diarrhea, dysentery, colic, croup, [illegible] by DR. TOBIAS' CELEBRATED VENETIAN LINIMENT, [illegible] throughout the United States.

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[illegible]

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THE BOOK FOR THE TIMES.

"Then the victor, Plu-ri-bus-tah,
Fastened Cuffee's hands behind him,
Tied his huge feet close together,
Put him in a topsail schooner,
Toted him way down the river,
Put him on his rice plantation,
Made him hoe, and dig, and grub there;
Told him if he didn't do it,
He'd come every day and thrash him.
Should you ask me what's the reason:
I should answer, I should tell you,
In the words of Plu-ri-bus-tah,
In the words he spoke to Cuffee—
I am white, and I am stronger;
You are black, and you are weaker;
And, beside, you have no business
And no right to be a nigger."

For further particulars, see PLU-RI-BUS-TAH. BY Q. K. PHILANDER DOESTICKS. 12mo. Fully illustrated. $1. Published by LIVERMORE & RUDD, No. 310 Broadway. For sale by all Booksellers.

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AMBROTYPES.

Infants. Great difficulties formerly attended this branch of the art. The rapid action of the glass picture defies their restlessness and portrays the Infant and the Adult with uniform certainty. Large groups are also taken with the utmost celerity. To travelers and those whose time is limited, the advantage of this electric rapidity is manifest. Ten minutes is sufficient to complete a perfect picture. There are hundreds from South and West now at the Hotels in New-York, who will forget to remember until they remember they have forgotten it, "that Portrait" promised at home. It is so easy, weighed down with the avoirdupois responsibilities of Dry Goods and Groceries, Honiton and Head Dresses, to forget so purely luxurious and dispensable an article as a Portrait. But there are occasions that dwarf the importance of the first and magnify that of the last—when the neglect of years

AMBROTYPES.

is full of reproach and the carelessly acquired Daguerreotype becomes dearer than dress—more estimable than bullion. Some domestic philosopher has enunciated this great principle: That every man owes two duties to his kindred: First, to insure his Life; second, to get his Portrait. It is worthy a conspicuous place in the memorandum-book of every family man, and ought to glitter in every marriage contract henceforth. There are generalities. The facts may be classified thus: The Ambrotype possesses rare qualities peculiar to itself; that it is made more quickly, certainly, and cheaper than any other picture; that two Portraits are obtained at less than the usual price of one; that BRADY alone has devoted successful attention to its development; that at his

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PHOTOGRAPHS.

alert, Buchanan the sagacious, and Fillmore the fortunate. A lively interest has been manifested since the nomination, and these portraits and fac similes have gone by thousands over the land. The facility with which the Photograph is duplicated enables Mr. Brady to supply them by the thousand. We will say this more about the Photograph: That if you have an old, fading portrait of any deceased friend, do not trust to it alone to preserve the recollection. Take it to BRADY'S, if possible, if not send it by express, with explicit directions regarding color of eyes and hair, &c., and you will receive promptly an imperishable fac simile of your picture, perfect, and at a small cost. BRADY'S Vignette Photograph, made only at his Upper Gallery, No. 359 Broadway, is the most exquisite variation of Photography we have ever witnessed. Although it is a vast improvement on the old methods, the rapidity with which they are made enables him to supply them at a material reduction of cost. They are exhibited at his Gallery, and portrait-purchasers will do well to examine them.

CHOICE POETRY.

DORINTHA.

BY ALICE CARY.

Through half her life she has walked alone—
The Shadow of hope in her great deep eyes—
[illegible] what is best in her the light never shone,
So meekly in dark things her spirit is wise.

[illegible] the color of dust where the bright young rose,
Budded and bloomed in the days gone by;
For somehow—how but the good God knows,
She sinned, and began from that hour to die.

To pity and love her there now are none,
Of the many she meets but few have smiled,
[illegible] all the crimes she has ever done
Is against her own soul—poor, poor child!

The spot in her cheek is the fire of shame;
'Tis a rough hard road that her feet have come,
[illegible] to her soft in her Saviour's name—
Show her the way to her Father's home.

THE HEBREW'S CURSE.

A TALE OF MYSTICISM.

BY MARY W. STANLEY GIBSON.

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1856, by Robert Bonner, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court, for the Southern District of New-York.

CHAPTER I.

An image seemed to pass her door,
To look at her with slight and say,
"But now thy beauty flows away,
To be alone for evermore!"
And weeping then she made her moan,
"The night comes on that knows no morn,
When I shall cease to be all alone,
To live forgotten and die forlorn."

TENNYSON.

THE HEBREW MOTHER.

A little lonely hut stood on the borders of the Black Forest. Lonely, and bleak, and old. Its moss-grown roof sloped nearly to the damp earth, and the great trees behind it, shaken by the winds that went rushing like so many evil spirits through the mighty forest, shook their strong arms around, and uttered sounds like groans and sobs, that made the belated traveler cross himself and hurry on his way. The walls of the hut, built of stones and turf, were crumbling to decay—the floor was of the cold earth, simply covered here and there with pieces of rich carpeting that seemed strangely out of place. A cheerful fire sparkled on the sunken hearth of the one apartment, and a few books and pictures scattered around, together with the furniture and a richly inlaid guitar, spoke volumes for the wealth and taste of the occupants.

And who might they be? Who, with wealth at command, had left the gay city, to bury themselves in this lonely place, where the winds went soughing by, as if they had a direful tale to tell, and every glade and thicket formed a shelter for thieves and assassins? Ah, it is only those who have no more to fear or hope that dare meet solitude—such solitude—face to face; only those from whom life has taken all worth living for, that can risk that life so freely. And she, whose feet had trod upon the softest fabrics of the Persian loom, whose hands had sparkled with the richest jewels, who now dwelt here alone and forgot on by all who once knew and loved her, was one of these!

The lady lay upon a couch of leopard skins, looking dreamily at the fire. Her small white hands were clasped above her head—her long black tresses fell almost to the ground, and her tall and fragile form was wrapped in a dressing gown of Oriental form and color. The slippered feet hung listlessly from the couch—the blue veins upon its surface looking full and distended, as if about to burst. She was young and surpassingly lovely. Small and delicately cut features, a clear olive complexion, full lips and beautifully arched eyebrows meeting upon the nose, formed a tout ensemble at once piquant and bewitching. The delicately rounded chin, and oval face—the impassioned expression of her half parted lips, and the melting softness of her large black eyes, softened what might else have been harsh and stern, and made her seem a creature almost too fair for earth. Lying listlessly upon a couch whose barbaric magnificence might have awakened the envy of an Eastern King—looking herself as if she had but just appeared as the presiding angel of some lovely dream—how beautiful she seemed—how she transformed that rude old hut into a palace hall!

Beside the fire, a withered, bent and toothless old crone crouched near a cradle of carved and perfumed wood, and sung in a strange tongue and monotonous voice, some nursery chant to the child within. The contrast between her hideous ugliness and the face of her mistress was absolutely startling. She had all the repulsive features of her distinctive race—the hooked nose, the small, piercing eyes, and the look of abject meanness that characterizes many. It was strange to look upon her and her older charge, and imagine, after the lapse of years, how little difference might be made between them.

In the cradle slept a beautiful female child, apparently some six months old. Even in that baby face the Jewish type could still be seen—the jetty hair, the long-dark lashed eyes and the voluptuous lips. A faint, straight dark line across the forehead, showed where the arched brows were about to grow, and some likeness to the lovely mother could be traced in the unformed features [illegible]. Like a little queen the infant slept, while the servant jarred the cradle with a low, unmeaning sound, that rose and fell like the muffled undertone of the sea.

Well was it for her that she could sleep on and take her rest. For in the after years her nights were often lonely and dreary, and the dark eyes closed in so soft a slumber then, wept tears of blood! Ah, well! we cannot always understand the inscrutable ways of God!

The cradle song ceased at last—the head of the nurse fell upon her breast, and her long drawn breathing told that she was far away in the land of dreams. The lady pillowed her cheek upon her hand, and drew the small locket set with diamonds, from the silken vest she wore. She touched a secret spring, and gazed long and earnestly upon the face within.

It was one which had been the very sunshine of her heart—whose bewildering beauty had lured her from home, from her father, her people, and almost (for a time,) from her cherished religion, and the God of her fathers. The face of a man some thirty years of age, whose frank, open English countenance, sunny hair, and happy blue eyes, betokened a loving and cheerful spirit—but never one that could sympathise with hers.

Young, beautiful and ardent—she had burst upon him like a fairy vision of the East, and fired his heart with a portion of her own impassioned nature. They loved—they fell—and Miriam forgot her father and her country, and fled away with him who had won her. Poor child! She knew how deeply she had sinned, and yet she clung to guilt, fondly hoping that the love which should palliate it would endure forever. Like many another, she saw that hope decay—and as secure possession lessened the charm and died away with the peril of courtship, she had the mortification of seeing that she could no longer fill his heart, and feeling that the icy chill of his native island came up between him and her ardent Eastern blood. The child of the sun, she was too quick and fiery for him. He looked upon her at last, as one might look upon a splendid tigress—with a sense of uneasiness, and yet deterred from showing that very sense through a profound respect for the savage nature of the animal.

She loved him too well not to read his thoughts. And when she found that the romantic love he had professed and shown for her was no more than a dream of the fancy, her course was taken. The daughter of the proud Ben Hamed could never stoop to sue for the affection which was denied her—and with one last look upon the fatal beauty that had enslaved her—one last kiss pressed upon his lips when he lay sleeping, she left him forever! Suns might rise and set, and seasons change—he was free to love, free to choose from a countless throng a fairer and dearer face—free to forget or remember Miriam as he chose—for never, in life or death, did he look upon her face again. Never on earth—but at the judgment seat, it may be, she met him there!

The same indomitable spirit which had led her to avoid him so, kept her from her father. She felt that he could only curse her, and she would not look upon the fatal work her crime had wrought. An outcast from her people, though not an apostate from their faith, she resolved to suffer as she had sinned.

"I have lifted the cup to my own lips, shall I not drain it?" she said proudly, one day, to the crone, Sarah, the only companion of her flight. "I thought the draught was sweeter than honey, and periled all to reach it—if the waters of Marah are in my mouth instead, why should I complain?"

For months she wandered restlessly in search of an abiding place. Overtaken late one night in the Black Forest, by a heavy storm, the party found shelter in the lonely hut I have described. The next morning, Miriam lifting her languid head from her couch of skins, signified her intention of remaining, and Sarah, who only lived to aid by her mistress, quietly dismissed the postillions and courier, and set about making their temporary home as cheerful and convenient as possible. Here, in little less than a week, the only fruit of that ill-starred union was born.

The mother pressed her child to her heart, and named her "Zion," in memory of her people. No look of the father was there to wound or heal the already bruised heart—in form and face she was endowed with all the beauty of "God's chosen people." What thoughts passed through the mother's mind as she looked upon that pure young face, and thought of the coming struggle with an unfeeling world, which should darken the brow and dim the eye, long after she herself was mouldering into dust—no one can say! But her lovely face grew pale and sad with sorrow and remorse, and clinging to life with a frantic grasp, as she felt it slowly but surely slipping from her, she prayed with all her soul for a few more years, to guide and strengthen that young soul aright.

"Not for myself! not for myself!" was her continual supplication. "But for my child, that she may learn to know the most high God—that she may learn the faith of her fathers. Spare me but a little while! I would atone for the suffering I have brought down upon her head!"

Ben Hamed's grandchild! The mother sighed as she thought how the stern old man would never bless the infant. And, lying further back upon her pillows, she put away the fake fair face that had worked her ruin, and gazed steadily at the cradle over which the red firelight played.

Sleep came softly down upon her. All was silent in the lonely hut but the faint ticking of a timepiece on the wall, and the low breathing of Sarah, who had stretched herself out at last, at the foot of the cradle, like a faithful dog.

And the lady dreamed. She loosed her hold upon the actual world, and went drifting out upon that broad sea, bounded by unseen shores and starry skies of impossible beauty. She saw once more her Jewish home—listened to the tinkling of the fountains in the court, and heard the musical accents of her beloved Hebrew tongue. The lonely hut expanded into a lofty and beautiful saloon, whose walls were carved and fretted and inlaid like gold—the dome of a stately synagogue rose beyond the trees, and those whom she had known and loved in childhood passed upon the steps, and seemed to beckon her to come up among them. But when her sandaled foot was placed upon the step a great cry arose, and, plucking at her robes, they drove her away, and scattered dust and ashes upon their heads.

Another scene arose before her. She stood upon a vast desert, looking towards a solitary mountain that loomed up [illegible] extremity. Vast as was the distance, she could yet measure it with her naked eye, and on the summit of that barren height, she saw a single palm, and a figure beneath [illegible] beard—a crown of thorns [illegible] seemed almost [illegible] to await her coming.

"Father, I come from the setting sun!" she cried, and her voice seemed borne across the desert to his ear. He answered nothing. His gaze was still fixed, and she knew that till she came from the East he would not [illegible]. Day and night she toiled on in frantic haste to [illegible] the spot, and still it seemed as far away as ever.

"Father, I am dying!" she cried, on through and courage failed her. Still he answered not, and sinking down upon the hot sand, with a blinding simoom beating and roaring above her, she gave up her breath. And the last sight that met her closing eyes, was the stern figure turned inexorably toward the rising sun!

The lady groaned and murmured in her sleep, and heavy drops of perspiration stood upon her polished brow. Gradually the scattered thoughts which had been torturing her re-collected themselves. The idea of her child, running through all things, seemed, form and force, so strange dreaming, though as she slept her sealed eyes looked into the future, and saw what she had dared and yearned [illegible].

To know the fate which was to [illegible], yet to be unable to [illegible] with the burden of [illegible] misery, and yet be powerless to lighten the burden—unable to speak, as a disembodied spirit, the warning that might save it! offered by a mercy [illegible]—this was the dream which Miriam saw foreshadowed in that strange dream. And this was what the lady saw.

CHAPTER II.

How stately stand the statues fair,
How strong the walls may be,
No lips but mine may e'er declare,
For none were there with me!
The lost city! the fair city!
Oh, strong the walls may be,
And yet I entered them, and found
That city over the sea!

M. W. S. GIBSON.

MIRIAM'S DREAM.

In the market square of a large city she seemed to stand. Around her, on every side, were stately mansions built of pure white marble, and adorned with statues and hanging gardens of the most beautiful and costly exotics. In the square a fountain threw its silvery spray far up in the air; its mellow murmur was the only sound that broke the deathlike silence of the place. Go where she would, its musical tinkle followed her, till any sound—the loud barking of a dog, or the ringing of a bell, would have been a welcome relief. She listened eagerly for some noise, though it were ever so faint, which should betray the presence of human beings, but in vain. The houses were damp and deserted, the garden walks overgrown with moss and weeds, and spiders had woven their webs in security over the doors which had once swung wide in hospitable welcome. Of the crowd who had once lived, and loved, and suffered there, no trace remained—not even a grave!

Worn out and wearied by the monotonous stillness, Miriam sat down at the foot of the great cross in the market-place. Gazing up at the figure suspended there—the lifeless image of Him whom her ancestors had put to death, she mused over the strange scenes of His life and labor. The scornful plaudits, "Hail, Jesus of Nazareth, King of the Jews," seemed ringing in her ears; she saw the purple robe, the crown of plaited thorns, and the pale and noble face of the unresisting victim. Up the steep road that led to Calvary, she seemed to follow that slight figure bending beneath its heavy burden; and then she started to her feet with a painful shudder, and put her hand upon her brow. She thought a drop of blood had fallen from the Cross upon her!

It was only a fancy. But she could not resume her seat, and stood leaning, with folded arms, against the cold stone. Gradually a pleasing, but indistinct sound in the distance, to which she had listened dreamily, grew plainer. It was music swelling up in mournful gusts, and then dying away in a plaintive wail, like the evening wind. The tramp as of a mighty army kept time to the melody, and brushing the hair from her face, she leaned forward and fixed her eyes steadfastly upon the west.

Nearer and nearer came the music, and now she recognized it as something familiar, and yet strange; something heard once as in another country, and half-forgotten in this. And while she tried to recall it, the vast concourse came in sight.

Thousands upon thousands marched onward with the same even tread, their faces turned toward the east. Their countenances seemed transfixed, and shone with an inward light that was beautiful beyond expression. They were clad in long and flowing robes of white, and held palms in their hands. Miriam gazed in wonder, and her heart swelled as she listened to the melancholy music. She longed to join them, but no one looked towards her, and, with one glance at her dusty and travel-stained garments, she shrank back behind the cross, as if to hide herself from every eye.

As she peered out at them from its friendly shadow, a sudden thought struck her that nearly took away her breath. In that vast multitude she began to recognize faces that had been familiar to her childhood. That grave, imposing countenance with the flowing beard and severe eye, had frowned upon her from a painted canvas in her father's house. It was the Apostle Paul, who walked at the head of his fellow-laborers, while Peter, with a golden key, came close beside him. John, the fair haired and beloved disciple, looked always upward, with a joyous and beaming glance, and Stephen's melancholy smile softened the stern beauty of his face. They were all there—but Miriam's heart sank within her when she saw the shadowy form of Judas Iscariot hurrying by, the face averted and hidden in his clasped hands. A single figure stood afar off, and watched the procession as she was doing. She gazed earnestly at him. Some instinctive feeling—perhaps the thrill of terror that ran through her veins, told her that he was the unfortunate and wretched wanderer whose steps were never before stayed, and whose weary march would be taken up again when this present purpose was fulfilled. He was of her blood and nation, and even in a dream she could not help giving him her profoundest sympathy.

Separated from each other by miles of distance, these two Hebrews stood the sole representatives of the once glorious but now fallen race, who had "stoned with stones" those whom God, in his infinite love, had sent to turn them from the error of their ways. So solemn a thing in a dream—what would it have been in reality?

Slowly the multitude filled the great city and stood in order around the streets. Then, from the numerous instruments, a solemn and triumphal march arose, and, stepping in time to the pealing strains, a snow white camel entered the city gates. At that sight, the vast concourse bent to the ground like one man, and tongue and lute and harp burst out into a mighty anthem of praise. They threw their palms upon the ground, and bent the knee as the sacred camel passed along. And Miriam saw, among the snowy silken cushions upon his back, One sitting—at first sight of whom she sank to the ground in mute supplication.

No longer despised and rejected of men—no longer beaten with stripes and crowned with thorns—but greeted with the plaudits of his chosen saints, and clothed in divine majesty, the "King of the Jews" came back to claim his people.

"Lord save me, or I perish!" cried the wanderer, as she lay prone upon the ground.

The mingled music ceased suddenly, and a silence like death was over everything.

A voice said,

"Thy sins are forgiven thee—go, and sin no more!"

She cried again in agony—

"Lord, save me and mine! My father and my child! I cannot leave them to certain misery. Oh, Jesus of Nazareth, visit not the sins of our fathers upon us, their children!"

And again the voice answered,

"My blood has atoned. Arise, and open thine eyes, and that shall be shown to thee which is to come. Thou and thine shall yet sit with me in Paradise."

She lifted up her eyes. Lo, that divinely beautiful face was turned towards her with a benignant look that softened her hard heart. She sank down once more at the foot of the cross, and bathed the stone with her tears. Not for herself or her child did she weep, but for the past anguish and "bloody sweat of Him who came to save!" For the bitter draught lifted to those lips in the garden, for the taunts and curses heaped upon that head, for the day of anguish upon the cross! And as she lay there, the great procession moved away like a dream. When she raised her eyes once more, she was alone in the silent square. And over the distant hills the bent form of the Wandering Jew was taking its lonely way.

She gazed after him with profound pity. And yet no want of faith was in her heart. She who had been brought up in all the bigotry of her own peculiar creed—she who had denied with lip and heart, the lowly King who came as a teacher, and not as a sovereign—she whose whole life had been filled with pride and sin, had been forgiven. There was still hope for him. Those beautiful words—"My blood has atoned for all," had surely not been spoken in vain.

And one day the hour would come, when that weary man, who felt the cross he refused to bear, resting forever upon his shoulder, might sit down among the ransomed and redeemed in the land where all are at rest. She had faith to believe this, as she sat and watched his painful steps till he had entirely disappeared from view.

The dream changed.

She sat upon the barren beach of the sea, and looked out over an angry waste of rolling waters. The waves were black as night, and a cold wind came sweeping inland, but overhead the sky burned as fire, and lurid masses of clouds hung heavily, as if about to fall upon her devoted head.

She dreamed that the end of the world had come. The waves had arisen, as once before, and covered the face of the earth. She had seen thousands swept away, and now, on this high land she sat awaiting something, she knew not what, before she met her doom.

The child was not beside her. But having faith in the still remembered promise of the previous vision, she awaited her silently. The groans and shrieks of those who had died before her eyes, were hushed—a dreary silence brooded over the watery world. The creeping tide came nearer, and the angry waves washed up close at her feet. Still she waited, immovable as a statue carved from stone, with her eyes fixed dreamily upon the lowering sky.

There was a heaving and tossing of the sea before her, and then a fiery volcanic peak shot up in the air, lifting its blazing crest toward the heavens. And standing on the utmost verge of the smoking crater, enveloped in smoke and flame as in a garment, Miriam saw a single female form.

It was Zion! Her child! No longer a weak and helpless infant, but a stately and beautiful woman, whose dark face was full of pride and ire. Even at that moment, the mother's heart gave a bound of exultation at the beauty of her child. With that lurid background, with her long dark hair flowing over her shoulders, her arms crossed upon her breast, and her dark eyes looking defiantly out upon her imminent danger, she made a splendid picture.

But after the first involuntary impulse of admiration was over, the mother's tender love awoke, and Miriam clasped her hands, and cried out—

"Zion! My child! Oh, God—save her!"

The young girl did not answer. But at the name of God, a scornful smile curved her lips.

"Oh, Zion, pray!" pleaded the mother. "None but He can save you! Pray, for your mother's sake!"

Her answer came over the water in a clear, ringing tone, "I have no mother!"

"But, oh," pleaded Miriam, repressing the jealous pang that rung her heart at this speech, "if you deny me, do not deny your God."

Again the mocking answer came,

"I cannot deny what has never been."

The mother groaned in bitterness of spirit.

"Pray! pray!" was all she could utter, "for eternal death awaits you."

"I will not pray through fear," said the girl, calmly. "I cannot perjure myself—but I can die. And I fear neither the pain of death, nor what may come thereafter!"

"Zion! Can it be my child that speaks?" groaned the unhappy mother. "Oh, who has taught you this? Who has led you so far away from the faith of your fathers—from all faith?"

[illegible] had no answer [illegible] and a yet wider [illegible] their hearts. Our eyes and [illegible] all alike, and ready to meet her doom [illegible] the other bound to the very dust with anguish and [illegible].

The young girl looked steadfastly upon her mother's pale face. Its worn and wearied look had no power to move her. Its dim and [illegible] felt the need of tenderness, and longed for a mother's kiss, they had gone by now, and she stood firm to the end.

"Who taught me?" she answered coldly. "I was taught; I learned myself from nature and from my heart. I speak what I know—there is no God!"

"Zion, He is here! It is His hand that [illegible] angry flood back! His hand that holds us safely [illegible] very jaws of death. Oh, my child, if you have a [illegible] hope to meet your mother in Heaven, if you [illegible] thought beyond death, bow down upon your knees and acknowledge Him, and He may save you even yet!"

"I cannot believe; I will not perjure myself," was the gloomy reply. "Let death come; I have often prayed [illegible] I can meet it now. But you—save yourself [illegible] is no hope for me, but your God will surely [illegible]."

[illegible] as the mocking words left her lips, [illegible] yawned apart, and Miriam saw with a [illegible] red flames of hell leaping up from below. The [illegible] wound themselves around the base [illegible] as if eager to embrace their prey, and the [illegible] in torment came plainly to her ear.

"Zion," she cried, with clasped hands, "is [illegible] even yet?"

The girl pointed to the flames with a calm smile.

"Mother—if I must call you so—this rock is [illegible] and crumbling with me. In a little while [illegible] among the things that were. But not for [illegible] torture that awaits me there, would I pray to God [illegible] I cannot believe. I can suffer, but I will not [illegible]."

"She is lost, then," said Miriam, with a despairing cry. "But, if I cannot save you, I can at least [illegible] you now!"

She drew back, and then threw herself headlong into the boiling surge.

[illegible] waves beat and bruised her [illegible] upon the stony point from [illegible] her faint and bleeding [illegible] the fiery peak [illegible] gazing at her [illegible] as if she tried [illegible] to answer [illegible].

[illegible] proud to show a tear, she gazed [illegible] and sought her mother [illegible].

Then Miriam, gazing with dying eyes, saw an angel flying downward from the lurid sky. He paused above the fatal peak, and waved his white wings gently in the air. The refreshing motion could not make the girl look upward. Her dark eyes were ever turned downward, and when the good angel stretched out his hands, as if to lead her away, it was unnoticed and unseen.

"Zion, for the last time!" prayed the unhappy mother, while her breath came and went in dying gasps. "Look up, my daughter. God will forgive you, even yet!"

The girl waved her hand impatiently.

"You, who wish to make me happy, are torturing me more than they can do!" she said, pointing to the flames below.

"Unhappy child, I am dying. Will you not grant your mother's latest hope?" gasped Miriam, faintly.

Zion turned, and fixed a lingering look upon her.

"Farewell, mother," she said sadly. "We shall meet beside the grave, and we part here forever. There is nothing more beyond. These flames that terrify you [illegible] can only pain me for a moment; they are not to burn forever. Take my last farewell, my mother. If I have seemed cold and stern, it is because I have known no tenderness. I might have loved you."

She turned away again, and the angel, with one sad look [illegible] the wretched mother, went soaring up to the great white throne.

There was one scene more to complete the tragedy. Among the lurid flames at Zion's feet, a beautiful and stately shape arose, with locks of radiant gold, and eyes of deep sea blue. He fixed a powerful look upon the maiden. She trembled and turned pale, and watched him breathlessly as he began the ascent of the trembling rock.

The mother's eyes were opened as she looked down into that beautiful and mocking face, and she saw the awful doom that awaited her child under his guidance.

Summoning up her failing strength, she sank down upon her knees, and called [illegible] on the God of her fathers for aid.

"My daughter! My daughter! beware of him!" she shrieked.

But Zion only looked deep into the wondrous eyes of the spirit now standing by her side, and smiled a welcoming smile.

"Thy name?" she questioned in a dreamy tone.

And the shape answered:

"Abaddon."

"Abaddon, the Spirit of Evil! Oh, my child, flee from him!" cried the dying mother; but Zion [illegible] unheeded.

"Hast thou come to tell me my doom?" said Zion, looking down into the flames with a proud smile.

"I come to save thee," said Abaddon. "Art thou content to abide with me?"

The deep blue eyes were fixed full upon her own; the golden curls were waving against her cheek, and a strange thrilling impulse against which she could not and would not struggle, drew her to the arms that were extended towards her.

She made a step forward, and laid her hand upon his breast.

"Mine in life or death, ever as I am to thine!" murmured the charmed voice in her ear, as the beautiful lips met hers.

She closed her eyes and sighed.

"Mine in the joys of heaven or the flames of hell, what is it not so, my beautiful?"

Through the mist that gathered over her blinding sight, the girl saw the figure of her mother still kneeling on the shore with outstretched hands, and heard her voice, as if it came from a distant country:

"Zion—my child! oh, flee from him!"

For one moment she tried to free herself from his embrace, but the wondrous eyes looked into hers, and all was over.

"Thine in joy or torment," she murmured passionately.

A gleam of demoniac triumph flitted over the glorious face on which she gazed, and lifting her in his arms, Abaddon stamped three times on the sinking rock. "The good angel lingered no longer, but covered his eyes with his snowy wings, as if to shut out the fearful sight.

"King of the Burning Lake, receive us!" cried Abaddon, in a clear, ringing voice, that sounded like the knell of doom in Miriam's ears.

The next moment there was a rushing sound below her, and the burning peak sank suddenly into the foaming gulf. The waters seethed and boiled in fury—then wave after wave rose black and angry, and rushed upon the headland where she knelt. She offered no resistance—uttered no cry or prayer. Life was to her a blank.

And the lurid sky stooped downward as the waves came on. Between the black waters and the flaming clouds she was swept away.

She woke with a shudder and a groan. A deathlike feeling seemed to pervade brain and heart alike, and her pulse beat faint and low. Sarah bent above her with a pale face and a look of evident concern.

"Sit down beside me, Sarah," said the lady faintly. "I have much to say, and the time is short."

Holding that withered hand fast in hers, as if she would link herself to the actual world, she told her dream and its interpretation.

A storm arose in the Black Forest, and the mighty trees creaked and swayed like saplings in the wind. Throughout the tempest those two friends talked, but when the morning dawned, and the wind and rain died away, the strength of Miriam seemed to fail.

She took one last look at the pictured face that smiled mockingly upon her—kissed the little child, and pressed her lips upon the withered cheek of her long friend, and turned her face to the wall to die.

"You will keep your oath, Sarah?" she said [illegible].

"May the God of my fathers desert me if I fail!" was the solemn answer.

"It is better thus," said the world-weary woman, with a heavy sigh. "But comfort my poor father."

A solemn silence was in the room. And while Miriam, no more a maiden, but a holy saint [illegible] quietly, unconscious of the change, the soul of her mother went out on the vast sea of eternity, and she was worse than orphaned.

For the continuation of this story the reader is referred to the New-York Ledger, (dated Aug. 30,) the great family weekly paper, which monopolizes nearly all the prominent writers in the country. The Ledger is for sale at all the news offices throughout the city. If any reader of the Daily Times has not yet purchased a copy of this great weekly paper, he has lost a great treat, and we would advise him to go and get a copy of it at once. Mr. Bonner would inform the public, or rather that portion of the public who have no brains or cash, to discern the difference, that the man who here writes, is himself, and not the editor of the Daily Times, although Mr. Raymond has repeatedly recommended the Ledger in his paper, (and is ready to do it again,) for which, of course, he has our thanks. We would here state, what was somewhat imperfectly hinted at in last Saturday's Times, on the 8th page, that FANNY FERN writes for the New-York Ledger; SYLVANUS COBB, JR., writes for it; ALICE CARY writes for it; MRS. SIGOURNEY writes for it; MRS. STEPHENS writes for it; MRS. VAUGHAN writes for it, and EMERSON BENNETT, the great novelist, has just been engaged to write for it. Remember to get the New-York Ledger for Aug. 30, with the continuation of the "Hebrew's Curse," from where it leaves off here.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN.—From the steamer America, [illegible] the port of Liverpool, England, Sunday evening, July 13, 1856, one package or box, containing: One blank stock note of the Clinton Line Railroad Company, signed by H. N. Day, President. Blank [illegible] and amount. Also ten (10) bonds of the Clinton Line Railroad Company, of $1,000 each; Nos. [illegible]. Also forty (40) bonds of the Clinton Line Railroad Company, of $500 each, Nos. 41 and 80, inclusive, and [illegible] 90, inclusive. Also nineteen bonds of $1,000 each, of the City of [illegible], Nos. one to nineteen, inclusive, (1 to 19.) The above Bonds have semi-annual coupons attached, and all persons are forbid negotiating or purchasing the same, as payments have been stopped. WHEELER, BRO. & CO., No. 10 Wall-st.

$2 REWARD.—Lost, or left in Broadway [illegible] Thursday the 21st inst., a small paper [illegible] containing 5 books of names and some lists, which are of no value except to the loser. The above reward will be paid to any person who will return to the London Printing and Publishing Co., No. 25 Day-st., 4th floor.

FOUND.—On Saturday, the 16th inst., in [illegible], a PORTMONNAIE, containing a small sum of money, which the owner may have by applying at No. 281 Pearl-st., and paying expenses.

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDERS.

A SWINDLE.—A worthless [illegible] falsely represented to be LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDERS, for the destruction of insects without poison, is being sold in this city. Keep a bright look-out for the fraud. At the depot, No. 424 Broadway, or of any leading druggist, you can always get the genuine Powder, [illegible] and warranted to give satisfaction.

WHISKERS OR MOUSTACHES [illegible] produced in six weeks by my ONGUENT, which will not stain or injure the skin. $1 a bottle [illegible] to any part of the country. R. G. GRAHAM, No. 109 Nassau-st. [illegible] SPALDING, No. 27 Tremont-row, Boston; [illegible] 37 State-st., Albany; HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; ZIEBER, No. [illegible] South 3d-st., Philadelphia.

INSTRUCTION.

[illegible]

REMOVAL.—[illegible] COLLEGIATE SCHOOL will be removed [illegible] Sept. 8, to No. 1,069 Broadway, [illegible]

[illegible] FEMALE INSTITUTE [illegible] This Institution has [illegible] under the supervision of Rev. D. G. VAN [illegible] Principal. [illegible] REV. JOHN [illegible] President.

[illegible] CLASSICAL INSTITUTE [illegible] WILLIAMSTOWN, BERKSHIRE COUNTY, [illegible] WEDNESDAY, Sept. 10 [illegible] J. W. SWAN. [illegible]

[illegible] SCHOOL.—Miss HAVENS will [illegible] Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies on Tuesday, Sept. 16, at No. 61 9th-st., between University-place and 5th-av. [illegible]

[illegible] & REDFIELD'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN.—No. 12 2d-av., corner of St. Mark's Place. The ancient and modern languages and literature, the elementary and advanced mathematics, the exact sciences, a thorough commercial and collegiate course. A primary department has been organized. The twelfth academic year of this Institution will commence on MONDAY, the 8th of September. Circulars may be obtained of Messrs. H. T. KIERSTED & SON, No. 549 Broadway, corner of Spring-st.

YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE—GOSHEN, Orange Co., N. Y.—The next term of this Boarding School will commence TUESDAY, Sept. 2d. This school is distant from the City 2½ hours per New-York and Erie Railroad. Board and tuition for all English branches $160 per year. Music and modern languages extra. For circulars or other information, address the Principal, R. L. TOWLE, A. M.

[illegible] CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL.—Preparatory to the Freshman Class of Columbia College, under the charge of Prof. DRISLER and WM. H. WILSON, Esq. Next term commences MONDAY, Sept. 15. An English department will be added this Fall under the charge of WM. DRISLER, Esq. For terms and particulars, inquire on or after Sept. 1, at 128 West 22d-st. H. DRISLER.

HUDSON CLASSICAL INSTITUTE—Will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 4, 1856. Boys thoroughly fitted for college or business. French and Spanish by a teacher residing in the family. Health, morals and manners [illegible] A boat is kept for recreation in rowing, bathing and Saturday pic-nic excursions. Circulars may be had of the Principal, Rev. E. BRADSURY, Hudson, N. Y.

CH. OSUDERT'S LYCEUM—No. 55 St. [illegible] New-York. French, English, Spanish, German and Classical Boarding and Day School for Boys. The classes will reopen on Monday, 1st September. Circulars can be obtained at the Lyceum, and at Mr. FREDERIC E. OSUDERT'S Office, No. 137 Broadway. F. B. MAURICE.

GEO. [illegible] SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS (formerly D. P. Bacon's) will reopen Sept. 8. There are three Departments—Senior, Middle, and Primary, with Gymnastic Apparatus for physical training. Circulars may be had at LOCKWOOD'S Bookstore, or at the School-rooms No. 932 Broadway, cor. of 21st-st.

FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL—No. [illegible] Macdougal-street, corner of Clinton-place, [illegible] Professors of [illegible] Messrs. [illegible] and SMITH. Classical, commercial and mathematical studies. Modern languages taught without extra charges. French is the language of the School. [illegible]

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN.—No. 42 East 24th-st., near Madison-sq. [illegible] and Classical Boarding and Day School [illegible] will reopen on the 15th of September. Prospectus, containing full particulars [illegible] Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, of Paris.

JULIUS A. [illegible] BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Elizabeth, N. J.—Pupils are prepared for college or for mercantile and other active pursuits, under the tuition of a native teacher who resides in the family, the French is made a spoken language; the German also is pursued upon a similar plan. Circulars can be obtained at this office.

MADISON-SQUARE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No. [illegible] Broadway—Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 15. Mr. GRANT will be at the rooms of the Institute on and after TUESDAY, 26th inst., to answer inquiries and receive applications.
JOHN GRANT, } Principals.
R. W. LYON, }

MRS. DUREN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 118 Willow-st., Brooklyn Heights, will be re-opened on Monday, September 1. Mrs. DUREN will be at home to receive applications during the last week in August.

THE MISSES ROHR respectfully inform their friends and the public that their Boarding and Day School will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 15. Circulars can be obtained at their residence, No. 159 West [illegible]-st., or at the bookstores of Messrs. Appleton, No. 346, Lockwood, No. 411, and Carter, No. 530, Broadway.

THE MISSES WILLIAMS—Are prepared to receive six little girls under the age of 12 as boarders [illegible] Boarding and Day School, in Oxford-st., between Fulton and De Kalb avs., Brooklyn, second brick house from Washington Park. Fall term will commence Sept. 1. [illegible]

MR. BINGHAM'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS—[illegible] Gymnasium, White House, Astor-place, Third-avenue entrance. The next term will begin on Monday, the 1st of day of Sept. Number limited to twenty, with a Primary Department.

MADAME CHEGARAY'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Madison-av., southwest corner of 28th-st.—Madame CHEGARAY respectfully informs the parents of her Pupils and the public generally, that her school will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 22.

NATIONAL GYMNASIUM AND FENCING ACADEMY, No. 588 BROADWAY.—A new course of regular and systematic physical exercises for gentlemen and boys, and also of calisthenic exercises for ladies, will commence on Sept. 1. Arrangements made with classes and schools on favorable terms. HENRY GEBHARD.

FRENCH PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 32 West 16th-st. Mrs. LEVERETT will reopen her school for the ensuing year on MONDAY, Sept. 1. Applications for the admission of pupils may be made to her personally or by letter at the above address.

INSTITUTION FOR YOUNG LADIES—On Brooklyn Heights, No. 165 Pierrepont-st., corner of Clinton. ALFRED GREENLEAF, A. M., Principal. Recommences on MONDAY, Sept. 8. Circulars, &c., as above.

MADAME F. REICHARD'S French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 38 West 23d-st., near 5th av., will be reopened on Wednesday, 10th September.

THE CLARKE SISTERS—No. 54 5th-av., will reopen their Boarding and Day School for young ladies on MONDAY, Sept. 15. They will be at home after Sept. 1, to receive applications.

MRS. OKILL'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL—Will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 9. Circulars can be obtained at her residence, Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place, 8th-st.

A SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Will be opened, Sept. 10, by the subscriber, at No. 68 Madison-av., corner of 28th-st. For information, apply as above.
GEORGE N. CLEAVELAND.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st.
CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.

THE YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE—No. 28 West 23d-st., under the supervision and charge of Rev. HENRY DANA WARD and Mrs. WARD—Will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 11.

MR. AND MADAME CRUCY'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Nos. 267 and 269 Henry-st., Brooklyn, will reopen as usual on the 4th of September.

THE FALL TERM—OF MRS. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies, will commence Sept. 17. No. [illegible] West 37th-st., 2 doors from 5th-av.

THE HANNAH MORE ACADEMY—Wilmington, Del.—The twenty ninth session will commence on Sept. 1. Principals, Misses C. and I. and Dr. A. S. GRIMSHAW.

MISS [illegible] PRIEST'S SCHOOL—No. 77 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant Square, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 11.

THE MISSES BEWSTOR—No. 78 Greenwich-st., will reopen their Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies on MONDAY, Sept. 1.

MRS. MACAULAY'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL—No. 42 East 21st-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 15.

MRS. COUTAN'S—French and English boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 270 5th av., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 15. An omnibus is attached to the institution.

THE MISSES SEDGWICK'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL—Will reopen Sept. 10, at No. 41 9th-st.

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL of Columbia [illegible] after the Summer vacation, on MONDAY, Sept. [illegible] at 9 o'clock A. M.

INSTRUCTION.

SCHOOL IN [illegible], N. J.—Under the supervision of Rev. [illegible] the Fall Academic year of the [illegible] Young Ladies [illegible] will open on the 1st of September. Boarding [illegible] The location and grounds combine [illegible] the advantages of the city [illegible] the country with the advantages [illegible] abundance of shade and ample room for exercise. Terms reasonable. Circulars containing references and all particulars at this office, Harper & Brothers, and at the Institute, No. 40 South 9th-st., near Fourth and Division-av. ferries. J. FIELD.

J. JAY GREENOUGH'S PRIVATE SCHOOL FOR BOYS—No. 8 West 31st-st., reopens on MONDAY, Sept. 15. The number of scholars in the English and classical, as in the primary department, is limited to twenty-five. Circulars may be had at the school, or at APPLETON'S, LOCKWOOD'S or RANDOLPH'S bookstores.

MR. TYNG'S SCHOOL—Will resume its duties at No. 32 East 16th-st., on the second TUESDAY of September.

MRS. GIBSON—No. 32 Union square, will reopen her Day and Boarding School for Young Ladies, on Monday, 29th September.

AUCTION SALES.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO.—WILL sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, the 1st day of September next, at 12½ o'clock, $450,000 EIGHT PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the MILWAUKEE AND HORICON RAILROAD COMPANY.

These Bonds bear date May 1, 1856, are payable May 1, 1866, and are convertible into stock at the option of the holder at any time within five years from their date, with interest at eight per cent., payable semi-annually on presentation of the coupons annexed, at the Bank of the Republic, in the City of New-York.

They are secured by a mortgage upon, and are a first lien upon forty-two miles of the road between its junction with the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad, in the village of Horicon, in the County of Dodge, and the village of Berlin, in the County of Marquette, together with all the rolling stock, depôt grounds, and all other property of the Company, and by a sinking fund sufficient to extinguish the whole mortgage debt of the Company before the maturity of the bonds.

Should there be a failure on the part of the Company, or neglect to make the annual deposit to the sinking fund as specified, the Trustee, ROBERT H. LOWRY, Esq., Cashier of the Bank of the Republic, in the City of New-York, is authorized and directed to foreclose the mortgage in same manner as if default was made in the payment of principal or interest on said bonds, thus putting it out of the power of the Company to evade this obligation.

The Road is now completed to the village of Waupun, fifteen miles from its junction with the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad, a point sixty-six miles northwest from Milwaukee, and has been in operation since the 20th of February last, and is so situated, geographically, that it will always be without competition, as no other road can be constructed to compete for the business that is justly tributary to it without being much more circuitous and distant, besides being much more costly in construction. The 15 miles of road have earned in the three months ending May 26, over $12,400, which is a much larger amount, in proportion to its length, than was earned by the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad in the corresponding months in the year 1854, the first year that Road was opened to Madison—and this amount was much less than it would have been had it not been for the great fall in produce, which prevented farmers from sending their grains forward to market.

When the Road has earned an amount net equal to eight per cent. per annum on this issue of bonds, they will be received by the Comptroller as securities for banking purposes; and as the State increases in wealth and banking capital, there will be a home demand for these bonds.

Copies of the Charter of the Company, and the Bond and Mortgage, and resolutions of the Board of Directors authorizing their execution, may be obtained at the office of the Auctioneers, and capitalists are invited to examine the exhibit of this Company and see on what foundation it relies for a business second to none in the flourishing State of Wisconsin, and which makes these securities as *desirable as any in the market for investment.*
J. B. SMITH, President.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

ADMINISTRATORS' SALE.—By order of the administrators of the estate of JAMES HAY, deceased, and in pursuance of an order of the Surrogate of the County of Westchester, will be sold at public auction, on the premises, by ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO., Auctioneers, on WEDNESDAY, the 3d day of September, at 12 o'clock at noon, the valuable property known as the FARM AND COUNTRY SEAT OF THE LATE JAMES HAY, situated in the town of Pelham, Westchester County.

The estate consists of a Country Seat of about 30 acres, and a farm adjoining of about 120 acres.

The Country Seat is one of the most elegant in this country, having been planned by the deceased expressly for his own use and without regard to cost. The Mansion is a spacious edifice, built of stone laid in courses, and constructed in the most approved manner for a gentleman's residence, with broad halls, large dining and drawing rooms, study, and conservatories; marble mantels and grates throughout; speaking tubes, bells, furnaces, &c. On the second floor there are six, and on the third floor four chambers with all necessary closets, pantries and presses. On the basement floor is a commodious kitchen and laundry, supplied with water; larder, store-room, servants' hall, school-room, milk-room, &c., with every desirable appurtenance. Well, cisterns, and ice-house near by.

The outbuildings consist of two cottages, (one a handsome Gothic building,) barns, carriage-house, stables, cider-mill, &c.

The grounds near the house are laid out in a highly ornamental style, with an abundance of rare shrubs, deciduous and evergreen trees, tastefully grouped, and in full growth. The garden is an extensive and excellent one, is traversed by a never failing stream of water, and ornamented with rare plants of every description.

The fruits, which comprise every variety known in this climate, are in full bearing, and of the best quality.

It is proposed to so divide the lands as to sell the buildings and about 40 acres in one parcel, and the balance of the eighty acres in two or three building plots.

The portion known as the Farm, and consisting of about 120 acres, comprises orchards, meadow and tillable land, and will be divided into parcels of ten or twenty acres each, in such a manner as to make several first class building sites.

This property is situated within 15 miles of the City Hall, New-York, one-half mile from the Pelham, and one and a half miles from the Mount Vernon Depôts of the New-Haven Railroad, at either of which persons may be found to direct visitors to the place. Cars leave the corner of Broadway and Canal-st. daily, for Mount Vernon, (where vehicles may at all times be obtained,) at 6:05 and 10:45 A. M., and 1:45, 5:05, 6:15, and 7:15 P. M., and return at 5:56, 7:14, 8:05, and 9:27 A. M., and 4:38, and 6:56 P. M. Trains for Pelham leave at 9 A. M., and 5:15 and 6:15 P.M., and return at 5:53 and 7:10 A. M., and 4:34 P. M.

Visitors are requested to apply at the entrance gate on the road from Pelham to East Chester.

For a descriptive map, or any other information in the premises, apply to the Auctioneers, No. 7 Broad-st., New-York.

Sale positive, to close the estate.

TUNIS MORRELL, Auctioneer.

EXTRA AUCTION SALE—Promiscuously (everything) THIS MORNING, 10½ o'clock, at No. 79 Nassau-st., TUNIS MORRELL will sell a number of invoices of goods, &c., as follows: Furniture in large variety.

Also, second-hand Chinese chair, carpets, lamp, clocks, table, &c.

Also, hair and spring mattresses, beds, China and glass ware, watches.

Also, gold jewelry, silver spoons and forks, pencils, fancy goods, &c.

Also, Canton silk shawls, chemisettes, gloves, shawl pins, &c.

Also, oil-paintings, engravings, window shades, ornaments, &c.

Also, imported Havana cigars, a very large assortment.

Also, work baskets, model ship, office desk and chairs, &c.

Also, large stock, from makers, of fancy articles of furniture, (200 tables, stands, book rack, benches, &c.)

N. B. That sales will be effected by large sacrifice is expected, therefore the benefits are free to all availing of the opportunity now offered.

P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE SALE—On SATURDAY, Sept. 6, at 12 o'clock, at the Court House in White Plains, West-Chester County, by order of the Supreme Court under the direction of JUDAH B. VOORHEES, Esq., referee of that beautiful country seat known as the Russell place, beautifully situated on the Post Road near the Depôt at Rye, with a fine view of the Sound and adjacent country. The property consists of about 25 acres of good land, with a large quantity of fine fruit and ornamental shade-trees. The improvements consist of a large house in good order, barns, stables, granary, &c. To any one wishing a beautiful country-seat, this offers a rare opportunity, as the sale is positive to the highest bidder. Apply to the auctioneer, No. 49 Wall-st., basement of the Insurance Buildings.

B. A. CHILTON, Auctioneer.

FURNITURE OF A RESTAURANT AT AUCTION.—COLE & CHILTON will sell THIS DAY, (Saturday,) Aug. 23, at 11 o'clock, the contents of the Restaurant known as the Crescent, at the corner of Hanover and Beaver-sts., comprising 15 tables, 50 chairs and stools, marble top counter 40 feet long, one bar counter, wire painted screens, 3 long looking glasses, lot bar glassware, 3 clocks, walnut pay desk, one walnut writing desk, Beebe's steam table, five sections, one large baker, one portable oven, large boiler, &c. Also, gas pipes, and about 800 marble floor tiles. Terms cash.

SAMUEL OSGOOD, & Co., Auctioneers.

COAL! COAL!! COAL!!!—SAMUEL OSGOOD & CO., store No. 81 Nassau-st., will sell, on MONDAY, Aug. 25, 1856, at 11 o'clock, at the storage dock of Marston & Powers, Haxton Wharf between Fulton and Main sts., Brooklyn, about 2,000 tons Bituminous Coal, in lots to suit purchasers.

$20,000 WORTH STOVES, &c., AT PUBLIC AUCTION.—On MONDAY Sept. 1, 1856, at 10 o'clock A. M., will be sold at auction all the stock of store No. 235 Water-st., New-York, consisting of a great variety of parlor, hall, office and cooking stoves, kitchen ranges, Summer ranges, hard coal furnaces, charcoal furnaces, bar-room stoves, ship stoves and cabooses, heaters, hollow ware, tin, common iron, Russia iron, copper bottoms, tin ware, fire-brick, repairs, &c., &c. Also a complete set of tinman's tools. Sale peremptory.

TERMS.—All bills under $100 cash; all over $100 approved notes at 30 days. Catalogues may be obtained on Monday, Aug. 25, at the store of
ABENDROTH BROTHERS,
Nos. 109 and 111 Beekman-st., New-York.

CINCINNATI.—HEWSON & HOLMES, Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, and, if required, SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Office, Nos. 33 and 35 Walnut-st., where they offer at private sale a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks; negotiate Loans, Notes, Bills of Exchange, and collect dividends, Legacies, Debts, &c. References: Ohio Life Assurance and Trust Company Bank.

PRINTING.

PRINTING BY STEAM—COPPER-FACED TYPE.
STATIONERS' HALL,
NOS. 194 AND 196 PEARL-ST., NEW-YORK.
BOWNE & HASBROUCK,
Printers, Lithographers and Stationers. All kinds of printing executed in the best style, with copper-faced type, at the lowest rates.

FOR SALE.

160,000 ACRES.
TO CAPITALISTS.
LANDS IN MINNESOTA
AND
WISCONSIN.

The subscriber offers for sale, for a few days, TOWN LOTS AND INTERESTS, in the following new and flourishing towns. Also, land adjoining the same, in quantities and upon terms to suit purchasers:

SAINT PAUL, HASTINGS AND DAYTON, MINNESOTA; SUPERIOR and BAYFIELD, upon Lake Superior, Wisconsin.

The above-named towns, from their superior natural positions and commercial advantages, are rapidly becoming large and important places, and afford a safe and reliable investment for capital.

Judging of the future by the past, we may expect a rise in the value of real estate in those places of MORE THAN ONE HUNDRED PER CENT. A YEAR for some time to come. It is no illusion. That rate has been more than exceeded in Saint Paul and Chicago for the past five years.

Also, FOR SALE, TWO LARGE WATER POWERS—One of 12, and the other of 23 feet fall, available to almost unlimited extent. Great inducements will be given to those who will improve the same. Timber, stone, lime and clay in abundance, and marble convenient. A large per-centage guaranteed upon investments.

Merchandise and real estate received in exchange for property.

Satisfactory references given, and certified abstracts of title shown.

Land Warrants, personally located on choice lands, situated upon important railroad routes, which will pay a profit of 100 to 500 per cent. yearly on the investment.

Apply at the Astor House, New-York.
LYMAN C. DAYTON,
St. Paul, Minnesota.

COUNTRY SEAT OR VILLA SITES FOR SALE ON THE HUDSON.—Five valuable building lots, of from 40 to 50 acres each, located on the east side of the river, two miles south of Fishkill landing, and five miles above West Point. Each lot possesses building sites unsurpassed in beauty, commanding varied and extensive views of the river and surrounding country. The soil is fertile, and the whole abounds with springs and brooks of the purest water. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, Metropolitan Bank Building, No. 3 Pine-st.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—IN THE CITY OF ELIZABETH, N. J.—A three-story wooden dwelling house, with a two-story rear building, pleasantly situated in Grand-st. near the depôt of the New-Jersey Railroad, in good order, conveniently arranged, with eleven bedrooms. Terms of sale favorable. Apply to F. B. CHETWOOD, Elizabeth.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—The modern 3 story and English basement house, No. 20 West 33d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., opposite Dr. Hatfield's church. House 20x48; lot 20x100. Gas, bath, range, &c.; two large cellar vaults, &c. Location beautiful. Apply on premises, or to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., 7 Broad-st.

ASTORIA RESIDENCE FOR SALE—situated about one mile from the ferry, large square house, fine stable and out-buildings, with two acres of ground beautifully laid out with fruit and evergreen trees. Terms easy. Apply to CHARLES W. WARD, No. 64 Front-st., or No. 21 Washington-terrace, Hoboken.

EXECUTOR'S SALE—A VALUABLE FARM. The heirs of the estate of the late Lewis Vail, deceased, now offer for sale a valuable farm in Yorktown, Westchester County, near Crom-pond corner, seven miles from Peekskill, containing 130 acres—all under high state of cultivation. On said premises is a new dwelling house, barn, wagon house, granary, &c., &c. All the buildings are new and well located; a thrifty young orchard and every variety of fruits. The farm is well watered and divided in meadow and plow land, with about 12 acres of wood land. Will be sold on liberal terms. For further particulars apply to ALEX. VAIL, in the village of Peekskill, or LEONARD VAIL, on the premises.

LARGE PIECE OF PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Well situated in the lower part of the City, near the East River, but four squares from the City Hall, and but 200 feet from the new Bowery, in every way adapted for manufacturing purposes, and to letting for steam-power, having a first class 5-story building thereon. *Also, now on the premises and running, but two years old,* a thirty horse engine and boilers, capable of driving an engine of about one hundred and twenty horse power, in good order and of celebrated make. For description of property and other particulars, apply to WILLIAM F. LEGGETT, Brooklyn Fire Insurance Company, Merchants' Exchange.

FARM FOR SALE.—Fifty acres of valuable land, within five minutes' walk of the New-Hamburgh depôt, on the Hudson River Railroad, and a short distance from the seats of Messrs. Wetmore, Suydam, Van Allen, Barclay, Hemingway, Van Rensselaer, Sheafe, and others, will be sold at a moderate price. The building site commands a very extensive view in all directions. There is a classical school in the vicinity, and churches of several denominations. Those desiring to purchase a country place on the Hudson above the Highlands, will find this in all respects, a most eligible location. For further particulars apply to Mr. R. H. LUDLOW, No. 14 Pine-st.

FARM FOR SALE—On Long Island, 17 miles from Fulton Ferry, of about 40 acres, 30 cleared, 2½ miles from two railroad depôts, one of which is Hempstead Village, in which are schools and churches; same distance from Near-Rockaway landing, where large vessels come up to; good shooting and fishing; double house new; outbuildings good. A rapid stream runs through the farm; situation perfectly healthy. It is well calculated either for a farmer or a summer retreat; the land is of excellent quality. Price $4,250—$2,500 of which can remain on mortgage. Apply to S. E. JOHNSON, (by note), over Central Bank, Brooklyn.

FARM FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale the farm on which he now resides, situated in Coldenham, Town of New Windsor, Orange County, N. Y., containing 115 1-10 acres. The farm and buildings are in good order. The farm is well watered, and has a never-failing stream running through it. The land is suitably divided, and is capable of keeping twenty cows, Summer and Winter. For further particulars, inquire of the subscriber, on the premises, or inquire at No. 207 Greenwich-st., New-York. ROBT. WARRELL.

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Any person wishing to purchase a good farm near Rockland Lake, or parties wishing to exchange City property for such a farm; can find an opportunity to do so, by calling, or directing a note to HUTCHINSON & CO., at the Ice Depôt, foot of Beekman-st., New-York, or BENJAMIN HUTCHINSON, No. 276 Delancy-st., or No. 23 Jackson-st., New-York.

GREENWICH, CONN.—ADMINISTRATION SALE OF HOUSE AND LOT.—Pursuant to an Order from the Court of Probate for IIId District will be sold at public sale, to the highest bidder, on the 4th of September, 1856, at 3 o'clock, P. M., the valuable property of the late HENRY A. RICHARD, deceased. Sale to take place on the premises, in 2d Greenwich. Terms made known at the time of sale.
ALVAN MEAD, Administrator of said estate.
GREENWICH, Conn., Aug. 11, 1856.

COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM AT A BARGAIN—Near Wallingford Station, New-Haven County, Conn., 70 acres, 12 of wood, and the balance in a high state of cultivation, with a fine large frame two-story house, with 6 rooms on first floor, built 5 years since in the most substantial manner. Barn, wagon-house and other out-buildings. Great variety of fine fruit. Stream of water and fine spring introduced in the house and barn; situated on one of the most pleasant streets in the town.
A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

A VILLAGE RESIDENCE—Will be sold at auction, in Freehold, Monmouth County, N. J., at Carson and Conover's Hotel in that place, THURSDAY MORNING, Aug. 28. A story and a half cottage, with a large corner lot, and sale peremptory to close an account. Distant 300 yards from the railroad station. Also, 20 acres of desirable land adjoining the town. At private sale a two-story cottage, with 2¾ acres of land.
BENNINGTON F. RANDOLPH, Freehold, N. J.

ORANGE, NEW-JERSEY.—FOR SALE OR TO LET—A well furnished house in good order, with about half an acre of land attached. It will be let for one year, or until the first of April next. Rent $45. Apply to F. C. CANTINE, attorney at law, No. 25 Nassau-st., corner of Cedar, or to JAS. F. McGOWAN, at North Orange.

$7,500.—FOR SALE—One of the fifteen first-class high-stoop houses in 48th-st., between 5th av. and Broadway; house 20x50, with all the modern improvements; terms easy. Inquire on the premises, of ONDERDONK & FINDLEY.

VALUABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Or will be exchanged for first-class City property; situated in the town of Rye, near two depôts, on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad. For particulars inquire of T. J. HALL, No. 71 East 16th-st., New-York, between the hours of 7 and 9 A. M., or from 5 to 8 P. M.

A BARGAIN—For sale, house and lot No. 164 East 19th-st., replete with all the modern improvements, and in complete order; also, some valuable property on Lexington-av. and 32d-st. Inquire at No. 164 East 19th-st.

TO LET.

HOUSES TO LET—In Brooklyn, north side of State-st., first below Hicks-st., two new, handsome three story and English basement houses, built of Philadelphia brick, with French mullioned windows; are 26-teen feet fronts; rooms the width of the houses, eight in each; have gas, water, marble mantels, iron fence in front, paved cellars, and every convenience for a moderate-sized family. Will be ready 1st of September. Rent $625. Can be seen at any time. Apply on the corner, No. 266 Hicks-st.

HOUSE TO LET—To the 1st of May next, or to a desirable tenant for a longer period, a three story dwelling house with modern improvements, (and some furniture if wanted,) most delightfully situated in Clinton-place, near Broadway. Possession immediately. Address Box No. 500 Post-Office.

TO LET—A VERY NEAT COTTAGE HOUSE—Three stories, basement and cellar, gas, water, marble mantels, &c; within 300 feet of the Fulton-av. cars, one mile from the City Hall; neighborhood first-rate; will be rented very low, to a good tenant.

Also, a very desirable house in State, between Hicks and Henry sts.; rent $550; with many others, in different parts of the City, both for sale and to rent. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & Co., No. 7 Broad-st.

TO LET—With immediate possession, the upper part of No. 361 Broadway. The above premises have been entirely remodeled, painted, &c., and have an excellent light, and are admirably adapted for millinery or any other fancy business, being undoubtedly the best location in the City. Apply to GEO. BULPIN, No. 361 Broadway.

TO LET—A very desirable three-story brick house in State, between Hicks and Henry sts. A part or all of the furniture can be had very low, if desired; can also be had on a lease, if preferred. Location only five minutes from either Wall-st. or South ferries. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

OFFICES TO LET—A choice lot of offices are now ready to rent at No. 34 Pine-st., over the Mechanics' and Traders' Exchange. They can be had at a low rent to good tenants. Also, a fine large basement in the same building. Croton water, with washstands, throughout the building. Any person wishing the same can be accommodated by applying on the premises, between 12 and 1 o'clock P. M., or at any other hour through the day at No. 250 West-st.
J. E. HOAGLAND, Secretary.

TO RENT CHEAP—At No. 29 Frankfort-st., a room 20 by 60, with eight windows on third floor; steam-power if required. Apply at Nos. 12 or 14 Spruce-st., front office, second floor.

THREE STORES TO LET CHEAP—Under the Fourth District Court house, corner 30th-st. and 6th-av.; one is a corner and has a fine saloon under, to be let together or separately. Apply to
HILLIGN & HOGE, 30th-st., near 6th-av.

LOFTS TO LET—With steam power, corner of Raymond and Willoughby sts., Brooklyn, 25 by 100, 25 windows each. Inquire at the box factory opposite, or of J. H. PRENTICE & CO., No. 108 Water-st., N. Y.

TO MECHANICS.—Two light rooms on Canal and Walker sts., with power of unsurpassed steadiness, at low rates, by JOHN GAUDU, No. 108 Walker-st.

STEADY POWER.—A few choice rooms still to be had in the Depôt Building corner of Elm and Franklin sts., one square from Broadway. For the value of the word "steady," see the tenants now there. Inquire of T. BENNETT, on the premises.

STEADY STEAM POWER TO LET.—Large and small rooms, well lighted, at No. 40 Water-st., between Pike and Rutgers slips.

STEAM POWER TO LET—In light and airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to
J. C. HULL & SON, No. 150 Cliff-st.

HOUSES, &c., WANTED.

LAND WANTED—From six to eight acres of good loam soil on the Sound, or on a hill near the Sound, between Astoria and Huntington, not over half a mile from a village free from marshes. Price not over $100 an acre. Address A. A. RAVENSWOOD, Long Island.

A SMALL HOUSE OR PART OF A HOUSE IS WANTED—By a family of five persons, in a good neighborhood, and convenient to cars or stages. Address D. E. W., Box No. 3,332 Post-Office, New-York.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—A large and commodious house, having all the modern improvements, to be above 14th-st., and between the 4th and 6th avs. Apply at No. 130 Pearl-st., up stairs.

WANTED—From 1st October, by a small family, without children, a handsomely furnished house, between 8th and 23d sts., Broadway and 6th-av. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st.

WANTED TO RENT IN BROOKLYN—A basement in a first-class house, within 15 minutes' walk of the Fulton ferry. Address KNIFE, *Daily Times* office, stating rent required, &c.

IRON, HARDWARE, &c.

VIEILLE MONTAGNE ZINC COMPANY
OF BELGIUM AND FRANCE.

The subscribers, Agents of this Company, are prepared to supply dealers with their various products, on liberal terms, viz.:

ZINC WHITE PAINT, more brilliant in color and more durable than lead.

SHEATHING ZINC AND NAILS, for sheathing vessels.

SHEET ZINC, of extra size and thickness, for manufacturers' purposes.

ROOFING ZINC, of various descriptions.

Contracts made for the roofing of stores and large buildings under the superintendence of experienced Paris roofers, and guaranteed for five years or longer.
STRONG & SMITH, No. 48 Broad-st., New-York.

LEE & CO.'S
WIRE WINDOW SHADES,
OFFICE SIGNS, &c.,
No. 8 9 Bleecker-st.,
New-York.

METALS, HARDWARE, MANUFACTURERS' MATERIALS, &c.

Block Tin,	Old Copper,	Old Lead,	Spelter,
Antimony,	Ingot Copper,	Pig Lead,	Solder,
Babbitt,	Brazier's Copper,	Sheet Lead,	Pig Iron.
	ALSO,		
Cut Nails,	Pump Chain,	Axes,	Files,
Wrought Nails,	Wagon Axles,	Shovels,	Vises,
Rivets, Bolts,	*Blasting Fuse,*	*Crow Bars,*	*Anvils,*
Nuts, Washers,	Horse Shoes,	Picks,	Bellows.
	ALSO,		
Engine Oil,	Cast Steel,		Fink's Crucibles,
Lard Oils,	German Steel,		Hardware Paper,
Whale Oils,	Iron Wire,		Manila Paper,
London Emery,	Brass and Copper &c.,		Bellows Pipes,
Refined Borax,	Sheet Brass,		Bellows Nails.

For sale at low rates by
DELAPIERRE & LOCKWOOD, Nos. 31 and 33 Dey-st.

$20,000 WORTH STOVES, &c., AT PUBLIC AUCTION.—On MONDAY, Sept. 1, 1856, at 10 o'clock A. M., will be sold at auction, all the stock of store No. 235 Water-st., New-York, consisting of a great variety of parlor, hall, office and cooking stoves, kitchen ranges, Summer ranges, hard-coal furnaces, charcoal furnaces, bar-room stoves, ship stoves and cabooses, heaters, hollow ware, tin, common iron, Russia iron, copper bottoms, tin ware, fire-brick, repairs, &c., &c. Also a complete set of tinman's tools. Sale peremptory.

TERMS.—All bills under $100 cash; all over $100 approved notes at 30 days. Catalogues may be obtained on Monday, Aug. 25, at the store of
ABENDROTH BROTHERS,
Nos. 109 and 111 Beekman-st., New-York.

STEAM BOILERS FOR SALE.—Nine vertical tubular boilers, with appurtenances complete, from 16 inches diameter, having 18 4-feet tubes, to 31 inches diameter, having 61 8-feet tubes; well adapted for heating buildings; very cheap. CHARLES W. COPELAND, Consulting Engineer, No. 66 Broadway, New-York.

GAS FIXTURES—Lamp Manufacturers and all others not doing their own spinning, please take notice, that all kinds of spinning work, also, plating and bronzing, is done neat, cheap, and quick, by
R. D'HEURSUSE, No. 197 Elm-st.

HORIZONTAL STEAM ENGINE FOR SALE—From 90 to 100 horse-power, heavy iron frame, with or without boilers, for sale for cash or exchanged for one of less capacity. Address or apply to JAMES WYLIE, No. 466 6th-av., New-York.

BELLS! BELLS!!—Meneely's celebrated Bells of all descriptions for sale at Factory prices, by
FAIRBANKS & CO., Agents,
No. 189 Broadway.

BELLS!! BELLS!!—Meneely's celebrated Bells of all descriptions, for sale by FAIRBANKS & CO.
Agents, No. 189 Broadway.

COPARTNERSHIP.

DISSOLUTION.—The partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the name, style and firm of AKHURST, DOUGLAS & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and MORRIS J. EARL is alone authorized to receive the debts owing to, and pay the debts owing by said firm, and to sign the firm name in liquidation.

Dated Astoria, August 18, 1856.
JAMES H. AKHURST,
JOSEPH G. DOUGLAS,
M. J. EARL,
WM. JARVIS,
J. ROBINSON SMITH,
J. HOAGLAND.

DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership heretofore existing between JOHN D. TAULMAN and RICHARD W. COE under the name and firm of R. W. COE & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled by R. W. COE, who will continue the business at the same place.
JOHN D. TAULMAN,
RICHARD W. COE.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 22, 1856.

JOHN R. HARRIS—Late of the firm of PETIT, HARRIS, ENGLAND & CO., is admitted a partner in our house.
THOS. N. DALE & CO.,
No. 18 Warren-st., New York.
No. 75 North 4th-st., Philadelphia.
No. 13 Rue de Caumartin, Paris.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

HAZELTON BROTHERS,
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
No. 200 Centre-st., New-York.
A fine assortment of PIANOS, plain and ornamental cases. WARRANTED.
UNSURPASSED IN STRENGTH & PURITY OF TONE.

GOLD MEDAL PIANO-FORTES—Manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 84 and 86 Walker-st., near Broadway, N. Y. These Pianos received three First Premiums within the last year, in competition with Pianos made by the most celebrated makers of Boston, N. York, Phila. and Baltimore. Prices low.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrestplank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

J. & C. FISCHER'S IMPROVED CIRCULAR-SCALE PIANO-FORTES—Of superior tone, made in the most substantial manner and warranted. Warerooms No. 325 Broadway, opposite the Broadway Theatre. Manufactory 28th-st., and 9th-av.

GREAT BARGAIN.—A CARVED PIANO.—A fine 7-octave, fully warranted; also, second-hand pianos of different makes, Chickering's, Nunn's, &c., at $60, $80, $100 and $150, &c. For sale by
T. H. CHAMBERS, No. 385 Broadway, near White-st.

FURNITURE.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.
CIRCULARS SUPPLIED ON APPLICATION,
By R. PATON, No. 24 Grove-st.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.—H. F. FARRINGTON has now ready for sale an extensive assortment of rich enameled chamber furniture in all patterns and colors, and elaborately decorated in landscape figures and flowers, at the manufactory and warerooms, Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st., between Broome and Grand sts.

FURNITURE FOR SALE.—A small family about leaving the City, would like to dispose of their household furniture, which is nearly new, having been used but a few months. To a person going to housekeeping a great bargain is offered. Address W. W., *Times* office.

SPLENDID SUITES OF ENAMELED FURNITURE—Wholesale and Retail.
WARREN WARD No. 29 Canal-st.

COAL.

COAL.—On hand, and constantly discharging from boats, the very superior Spring and Locust Mountain Lehigh Coals, furnace and range size; also, Black-mine and tunnel-vein Red Ash, for grates and stoves; delivered dry, clean and free from impurity, at lowest cash price. Yards, No. 171 Lexington-av., corner 32d-st., Nos. 112 and 119 7th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

OLD PORT WINE—For invalids. Old London Dock Brandies, Pale and Dark, from three to twelve years old, by the bottle, dozen, or gallon. Also Sherries, Madeiras, and Still and Sparkling Catawba Wines. E. B. MESSENGER & Co., No. 55 Fulton-st., sole importers of Messenger's London Cordial Gin.

MEDICAL.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.
SARSAPARILLA
Has long been indorsed by the medical faculty as a mild, safe and effective aperient and alterative. This prep[aration] of it is a sure and certain remedy for all diseases arising from impurity of the blood, or derangement of the biliary functions. Prepared and sold by
A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st., N. Y.

NEW AND IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE.—TRIESEMAR.—None are genuine unless the engravings of the Ecole de [illegible] Patent Office of England, the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Vienna are fixed upon each wrapper and around each case. Sold by DR. H. A. BARROW—Member of the Imperial College of Vienna, and Royal College of Surgeons, London, who may be personally consulted at his residence, No. 157 Prince-street, (two blocks west of Broadway,) New-York, from 11 o'clock in the morning till 2, and from 4 o'clock till 8 in the evening, (Sundays excepted.)

TRIESEMAR No. 1—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c.; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2—Entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copavia and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR No. 1, 2 and 3, are prepared in the form of a lozenge, devoid of taste or smell, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. *Sold in tin cases and divided in separate doses as administered* by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, Ricord, &c. &c. Price $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases whereby there is a saving of $9. To be had wholesale and retail, of DR. BARROW, No. 157 Prince-st., a few blocks west of Broadway, New-York.

Special arrangements having been made with the various Expresses, the nine-dollar cases of Triesemar, and the larger sizes, will be forwarded by Dr. Barrow, carriage paid, immediately on receiving a remittance, to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer, thus securing to the public genuine European preparations, and effectually protecting them from spurious and pernicious imitations. The three-dollar cases sent as usual, but not free of carriage.

Consultation and attendance from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and from 4 till 8.

☞ No. 157 Prince st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York.

DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND—Is the ne plus ultra of venereal medicines as it but requires to be known to meet with universal approbation, and to stamp Dr. WARD as the greatest benefactor of the day.

Dr. WARD hereby offers a reward of $5,000 to any physician who, after a proper demonstration, can cure private diseases with equally uniform celerity, ease, safety and cheapness as he can. Innumerable cases progress in defiance of all the doctors can do; but by his wonderful specific and his perfect knowledge of every stage of the disease, he either alleviates or cures in one day. Those who doubt this assertion should call, and he will cure them without charge. Remember, all ye who have been lingering for weeks and months, drinking nauseous compounds, which destroy the stomach, and swallowing poisonous pills which undermine the constitution, that by calling on Dr. WARD you may, in a few hours, enjoy the pleasures of life, and feel "that Richard is himself again."

SURE CURE—The Great Remedy, Dr. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND.—Nothing else makes a thorough cure of private diseases, the infallible friend of the afflicted. Other remedies are worse than useless. It alone cures that it never returns; removes the disease without leaving its poison in the blood to contaminate the system and break out continually. $1. Sold at the old established office, Canal-st., corner of Broadway.

The following are the diseases in which Dr. WARD may be consulted, and in which he guarantees a cure after every other physician has failed: Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Syphilis, or the real Venereal; all the forms of Secondary Symptoms, Spermatorrhœa, and a certain *description of Nervous Debility.*

Patients communicating from a distance may be certain of receiving advice and medicine duly by express. Letters should be post-paid, and contain $5, in order to receive due attention. Prompt advice, all the requisite medicines, as well as a cure guaranteed, to those transmitting that amount. Office, Canal-st., one door east of Broadway.

EFFICACIOUS CURE FOR CORNS, BUNIONS, CALLOSITIES—Nails growing into the flesh and every disorder of the feet, by a new and peculiar method, without causing the slightest pain.

Monsieur LEVI, No. 80 Rue de Rivoli, Paris, and No. 3 Conduit-st., Regent-st., London, Surgeon Chiropodist to the Emperor of France and the Royal Family of England, having been specially invited to New-York to attend some distinguished families, intends remaining here, and may be consulted daily, Sundays excepted, at his office, from 9 to 5 o'clock, at No. 91 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

COPIES OF TESTIMONIALS.

From His Imperial Majesty, Napoleon III., Emperor of France.

Je certifie que M. Levi enlève les cors avec une extrême habileté.
LOUIS NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.
From James Baker, Esq.

I certify that Dr. Levi has cured me some months ago of several troublesome bunions without the least pain, and which had annoyed me for many years. I walk at present with great comfort, and cheerfully recommend Dr. Levi to my friends and the public. JAMES BAKER.
NEW-YORK, March 24, 1856. No. 23 East 17th-st.
From Robert Ferguson, Esq., M. D., Physician in Ordinary to Her Majesty of Great Britain.

Mr. Levi has most skillfully extracted two corns from my feet, without giving me the slightest pain.
ROBERT FERGUSON, M. D.
No. 8 Queen-st., May Fair, London, March 3, 1856.
From H. J. Feltus, Esq.

Unsolicited by Mr. Levi, I beg leave to testify to his successful skill in having perfectly removed a large bunion of long standing, without causing any pain.
H. J. FELTUS, No. 4 [illegible]-row.
PHILADELPHIA, July 27, 1856.

In addition to the above authenticated testimonials, many thousands more in his possession, (among which are several from ladies of the highest rank,) can be seen by favoring him with a call at his office, No. 91 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., New-York.

N. B.—No professional connection with any person.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL, OR, ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact, when its virtues become fully known it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary; allaying all over-excitement and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetizer it is equally remarkable; assimilating with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved and the whole framework of man grows on to a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. [illegible] per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office No. [illegible] Maiden-lane. DR. MAGNIN.

DR. LARMONT'S FAMILY AND MARRIAGE GUIDE MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE—[illegible] 20th edition, 400 pages, 100 electrotype pictures, cloth, $1 and four stamps. Mailed free. Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; quacks, their recipes and specifics. The author's unequaled Paris and London treatment of Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures, Syphilis, Primary and Constitutional emissions, Impotency, &c. Office—No. 82 Mercer-st., corner Spring, opposite St Nicholas Hotel. Hours—10 A. M. to 9 evening. Sundays—1 to 3 P. M. His book is also sold at No. 222 Broadway. We commend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Democrat, Day Book, &c.*

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. WATSON has, for a long series of years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than twenty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and do not keep the patient from business, or expose him to detection. An immediate application should always be made; but if the disease has been concealed in the system, or has spread by injudicious treatment, the undersigned knows himself especially competent to treat such cases by a method at once safe, speedy, and efficacious. Dr. WATSON is in constant attendance, from 7 in the morning until 9 at night, at his consulting rooms and residence No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway.
W. WATSON, M. D.
Formerly Surgeon to the Lock Hospital.

$1.000 FORFEITED AND NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—Dr. HUNTER cures when the treatment of other physicians and all other remedies fail. His Red Drop is your only reliance for a thorough cure in certain diseases. No. 3 Division-st., the only place now so well known for the very extraordinary cures it has performed, without diet or hindrance from business, when all other remedies only drive the disease in the blood. $1 only. This secures the patient from secondary attacks, and is the only remedy on earth that does it. Try all others and see. Observe the No., as spurious Dr. Hunters are starting up on every block, and the remedy is counterfeited all over the country.

A RETIRED PHYSICIAN—Whose sands of life have nearly run out, discovered, while living in the East Indies a certain cure for consumption, bronchitis, coughs, colds and general debility. Wishing to do as much good as possible he will send to such of his afflicted fellow-beings as request it, this recipe, with full directions for making up and successfully using it. He requires each applicant to inclose him one shilling, three cents to be returned as postage on the recipe, and the remainder to be applied to the payment of this advertisement. Address Dr. H. JAMES, Jersey City, N. J.

DR. WATSON'S NEW WORK—"THE CAUSE AND CURE."—A complete practical treatise on spermatorrhœa and premature exhaustion, with local debility, induced by early indiscretion, excess or other causes; in which the nature and effects of this insidious malady, together with the treatment, are fully explained; illustrated by numerous anatomical plates and drawings; addressed especially to those about to marry. Price $1. To be had of the author, who may be consulted confidentially at his residence, No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

JACOB A. VAN HORN'S COMPOUND VEGETABLE SYRUP—Is a speedy cure for colds, coughs, asthma, headache, rheumatism, and all biliousness that produces fevers; it removes blotches, ulcers, salt-rheum, or any impurities of the blood; it may be had at the Principal Office, No. 100 Barclay-st., New-York; also, by C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, New-York.

DR. RALPH—Author of the "Practical Private Treatise," &c., &c. Office, No. 546 Houston-st., near Wooster. Hours, 8 to 12 A. M., and 6 to 9 P. M. Sunday excepted. Stricture and all private diseases, also all chronic and female diseases successfully treated. By letter address Box No. 389 Post-Office.

TO DRUGGISTS AND PATENT MEDICINE DEALERS.—Dr. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT can now be obtained in paper boxes and prepared corks, warranted not to leak in three years. Depôt No. 56 Cortlandt-st.

LEAKY ROOFS, LEAKY ROOFS.—OSBORN'S ROOFING CEMENT is the cheapest, best, and by far the most durable roofing used. It is impervious to water—weather and age improve it, and it resists the most intense heat. Leaky tin roofs cemented and made equal to new. A. L. OSBORN,
Mason and Builder, No. 161 Canal-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—City and County of New-York.—MARGARET [illegible] and ELIZA MITCHELL [illegible] ELIJAH HEARD and HANNAH [illegible] Sarah Anderson, [illegible] his wife, John F. Mitchell and [illegible] A. Lawrence, Mary Young, [illegible] Young and Mary [illegible] his wife, William E. Young, Sarah A. Young, [illegible] wife, Charles Thomas and Columbia [illegible] Hall and [illegible] Young, William T. Young, and Catherine Young, William Mitchell and [illegible] A. Young, sole surviving executors of the last will of Mary Young, deceased. To WILLIAM E. YOUNG:—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the Office of the Clerk of the County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. [illegible] Wall-st., in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated May 28, 1856. J. F. MITCHELL, Plaintiffs' Attorney, No. 27 Wall-st.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New-York on June 9, 1856.

N. B.—The object of this action is to procure a partition of the premises Nos. 2, 3 and 7 Madden-lane, in the City of New-York, among the parties to this action, and a sale thereof, and a distribution of the proceeds of such sale among said parties. New-York, May 28, 1856.
J. F. MITCHELL,
au9-law6w S* Plaintiffs' Attorney, No. 27 Wall-st.

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—RICHARD BRILLARD, WILLIAM R. HAYES, RICHARD H. HOPKINS and RICHARD HILLIARD, Jr., against THOMAS GILLESPIE, Jr.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the above named defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 15th day of July, A. D. 1856, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 39 Wall-st., Jauncey Court, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of five hundred and twenty-three dollars and sixty-nine cents, with interest thereon, from the 24th day of December, A. D. 1855; together with the further sum of two hundred and twenty-seven dollars and sixty-seven cents, with interest thereon, from the 16th day of December, A. D. 1855; and for the further sum of five hundred and thirty-eight dollars and ninety five cents, with interest from the 24th day of March, 1856, besides the costs of this action.—Dated June 28, 1856. BIRDSEYE & SOMMERS,
jy19-law6w S* Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT—County of New-York.—NICHOLAS DE ALFARO and Josephine De Alfaro, his wife, against BRIDGET LEARY, Executrix, John E. Devlin and Andrew Leary, Executors of Andrew Leary, deceased; Andrew Leary, Thomas Leary, Michael Leary, Ellen Leary, Bridget Leary, Mary Leary, John Collins, and Bridget, his wife, Mary Foley, Edward Bowes and Ann, his wife, Mary Mahoney, Ann Mahoney, Andrew Mahoney and —— his wife, Thomas Duncan and Ellen Duncan, his wife, Walter Whalen, William Whalen, Patrick Whalen and Mary Whalen, William O. Lawton and William J. Forbes.—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the amended complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 14th day of July, 1856, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. [illegible] Wall-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, July 14, 1856.
jy19-law6w S* R. H. BOWNE, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—SAMUEL F. BEBCE, PERRY & STEELE and HIRAM C. NEWMAN, plaintiffs, against WILLIAM HUNT, defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—Com. not served.—To the above defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. [illegible] Broadway, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of five hundred and fifty-three dollars, with interest thereon from Dec. 19, 1855, and also for the sum of one thousand two hundred and forty seven dollars and twenty-three cents, with interest from the 24th day of March, 1856, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, May 20, 1856.
J. D. & T. D. SHERWOOD, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

The complaint in the above action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 18th day of July, 1856.
J. D. & T. D. SHERWOOD, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
jy19-law6w S*

SUPREME COURT.—County of Kings.—HENRY S. CARPENTER against MICHAEL HARE and MARY his wife, JAMES D. VAN HOVENBURGH, and —— VAN HOVENBURGH, his wife.—Summons for Relief.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall of the City of Brooklyn, and serve a copy of your answer on me at my office, No. [illegible] Broome-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint as aforesaid, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated July 19, 1856.
EDWARD A. FRASER, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. [illegible] Broome-st., New-York.

The summons and complaint in this action were filed in the office of the Clerk of Kings County, at the City Hall in the City of Brooklyn, on the 1st day of August, 1856.
EDWARD A. FRASER, Plaintiff's Attorney.
au9-law6w S*

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—EZRA P. DAVIS, Receiver, &c., against GEORGE DOHRENWEND and SARAH, his wife, WILLIAM B. ADAMS and others.—To the defendant WILLIAM B. ADAMS: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which was filed in the Office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, on the 18th day of July instant, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 64 Wall-st., in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated July 18, 1856.
jy19-law6w S* EDWARDS & MAN, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT.—THE KNICKERBOCKER BUILDING ASSOCIATION against ALLEN BARR and JANE BARR, his wife. To ALLEN BARR and JANE BARR: You are summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the Office of the Clerk of the County of Suffolk, at River Head, on the 8th day of August, 1856, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 111 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, July 28, 1856. W. B. SMITH, Pl'ff's Attorney,
au9-law6w S* No. 111 Nassau-st., New-York.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER—Of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HORACE PIERCE, Contractor, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of WHEATON & LIVINGSTON, No. 28 William-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 11th day of August next. Dated New-York, Feb. 11, 1856.
CATHERINE PIERCE, Administratrix.
CLARENCE LIVINGSTON, Administrator.
WHEATON & LIVINGSTON, Attorneys.
[illegible]

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER—Of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MORTIMER JARVIS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to MARY B. JARVIS, at the store of JOHN TRYON, No. 106 Chatham-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of November next.—Dated New-York, May 13, 1856.
MARY B. JARVIS, } Administrators.
G. F. COLES, }
my13-law6mS

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER—Of the Surrogate of the county of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY R. DODGE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of ROBERT DODGE, Esq., No. 61 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 20th day of March, 1856. SAMUEL N. DODGE, Administrator.
[illegible]

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER—Of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES PORTER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 60 Greenwich avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 11th day of December, 1855.
WILLIAM MAXWELL, Administrator.
[illegible]

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER—Of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL NICHOLS late of the City of New-York, (Builder,) deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the establishment of R. WINDUST, No. 11 Park-row, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of November next. Dated New-York, the 10th day of April, 1856. ANN NICHOLS, Administratrix.
ap26-law6mS

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER—Of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GIDEON T. SNOW, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at the office of BLATCHFORD, SEWARD & GRISWOLD, No. 1 Hanover-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of October next. Dated New-York, the 20th day of March, 1856. R. M. BLATCHFORD,
mh29-law6mS Executor.

BOUNTY LANDS.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—Issued through J. E. NONES, Notary Public, U. S. Commissioner and Commissioner of all the States, No. 94 Wall-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Also, Bounty Land, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured by J. B. N.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED.
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 15 Wall-st., New-York.
Orders promptly supplied. Warrants always on hand.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED.—By HOFFLAND & CO., No. 5 Wall-st., New-York. Quotations promptly filled.

FINANCIAL.

[illegible]

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., No. 59 Wall-st. Issue Credits for Travelers, available in any part of the world.

QUARTERLY STATEMENT OF THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.—For the Quarter ending Aug. 1, 1856.

[illegible]

LOSSES UNPAID, $66,762.

[illegible]

F. S. WINSTON, President.

I. Abbatt, Secretary.

I have examined the above account, and believe it to be correct. SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

FREDERICK S. WINSTON,	JOHN P. YELVERTON,
MILLARD FILLMORE,	WM. J. BUNKER,
DAVID HOADLEY,	SAM'L M. CORNELL,
WILLIAM V. BRADY,	SAM'L E. SPROULLS,
HENRY A. SMYTHE,	JOHN M. STEWART,
ROBERT H. McCURDY,	HAMLIN BLAKE,
JOHN V. L. PRUYN,	ALFRED EDWARDS,
WILLIAM BETTS,	LUCIUS ROBINSON,
ISAAC GREEN PEARSON,	SAMUEL D. BABCOCK,
WILLIAM MOORE,	CHARLES J. STEDMAN,
JOSEPH SWIFT,	ORPHEUS H. HORTON,
RICHARD PATRICK,	JOHN P. TREADWELL,
JOSEPH BLUNT,	EZRA WHEELER,
NATHANIEL HAYDEN,	WILLIAM H. POPHAM,
JONATHAN MILLER,	LYCURGUS EDGERTON,
ABRAHAM BININGER,	W. SMITH BROWN,
JAMES WADSWORTH,	GEORGE R. CLARK,
WILLIAM E. DODGE,	GEORGE S. COE.

FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.

Isaac Abbatt, Secretary.
Sheppard Homans, Actuary.
Minturn Post, M. D., Medical Examiner.

CITY OF KEOKUK, IOWA, EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS.—PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE in New-York.—The subscribers offer for sale [illegible] Bonds of the city of Keokuk, State of Iowa, payable January 1, 1876; interest payable semi-annually, on the 1st of January and July, in the City of New-York.

[illegible]

E. W. CLARK, DODGE & CO., No. 51 Wall-st., New-York.

EIGHT PER CENT. AND TEN PER CENT. BONDS OF THE CITIES OF MUSCATINE, KEOKUK AND BURLINGTON.—[illegible] City of Muscatine, Iowa, 10 per cent. Bonds, guaranteed by Mississippi and Missouri Railroad; being convertible into the stock of that Company.

$150,000 City of Keokuk, Iowa, 8 per cent. Bonds, guaranteed by the Keokuk, Fort Des Moines and Minnesota Railroad, being convertible into the stock of the Company.

$75,000 City of Burlington, Iowa, 8 per cent. Bonds, issued to the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad.

$25,000 City of Burlington, Iowa, 10 per cent. Bonds, issued for [illegible]

The principal and interest of all above Bonds are payable in the City of New-York. Full particulars can be obtained on application to

E. W. CLARKE, DODGE & CO., No. 51 Wall-st.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY.—SECRETARY'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 18, 1856.—NOTICE.—The Stockholders of Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Company are hereby notified that there will be a meeting of the Company at its office in Cleveland, on the 17th day of September next, to approve or disapprove of a contract prepared and agreed upon by and between the Directors of said Company, and the Directors of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company, granting to the latter Company the use in common for the term of twenty years [illegible] By order of the Board.

H. C. MARSHALL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN R. R. CO., No. 1 Hanover-st.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—Holders of 7 per cent. Bonds of this Company are hereby notified that in pursuance of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Connecticut, passed at its last May session, the Treasurer is authorized and prepared to exchange for the outstanding Bonds bearing 7 per cent. interest, and not secured by mortgage, Bonds authorized by the before-mentioned act bearing 6 per cent. interest and secured by [illegible] the Company's road, franchises, &c. [illegible] By order of the Directors.—New-York, Oct. 19, 1855.

WM. BEMENT, Treasurer.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby warned against buying or selling or negotiating the following described bonds of the city of Louisville, called the LOUISVILLE WHARF BONDS [illegible]

W. B. CULVER.

OFFICE RECEIVER OF TAXES.—No. 32 Chambers-st. (new Court-House.)—New-York, June [illegible] PUBLIC NOTICE.—To avoid the risks [illegible]

HENRY H. HOWARD, Receiver.

[illegible]

HENRY H. HOWARD, Receiver.

$100,000 [illegible] ADVANCED.—[illegible] TAYLOR & CO. [illegible]

FRANK STETSON, Manager.

[illegible]

FINANCIAL.

CAUTION.—The payment of the following bills of exchange has been stopped, they having been obtained under suspicious circumstances: E. M. Field, Brother & Jenston (bills dated [illegible] Aug. 16, 1856) on London and Westminster Bank, London, in favor of Mr. Menlin Dutton.

[illegible]

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company (late issue) having 20 years to run—interest payable semi-annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY, Corner of Broadway and Wall-st. New-York, Aug. 6, 1856.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND—Of Five per cent. on the Capital Stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Company has this day been declared, payable at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on and after the 15th day of August inst.

The Transfer books will be closed from the 8th to the 15th inst., both inclusive.

GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

BULL'S HEAD BANK.—New-York, Aug. 19, 1856.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Four per cent., payable to the stockholders on the first day of September proximo.

C. S. VANDERHOOF, Cashier.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Feb. 2, 1856.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to D. S. BENNETT, (an Individual Banker—Queen City Bank, Buffalo,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Banker will be given up.

D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Dec. 31, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to the SUFFOLK BANK (a banking association in the City of New-York) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Bank will be given up.

D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK—3d-av., corner of 9th-st., open daily from 9 till 2, and Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8. Interest on deposits of $500 and under, 6 per cent.

T. B. STILLMAN, President.

STEAMBOATS.

STEAMBOAT AND RAILROAD LINE.—Afternoon boat at 5 o'clock for Hudson, from Pier foot of Jay-st., North side, landing at Caldwell's, West Point, (Cozzens' Dock,) Newburg, Marlboro, Milton, Po'keepsie, Rhinebeck, Tarrytown, Red Hook, Bristol, West Camp, and Catskill. Fare 50 cents to Newburg, Po'keepsie and Rhinebeck.

The fast-sailing steamers SOUTH AMERICA, Captain T. N. Hulse, and COLUMBIA, Captain C. P. King, will leave Pier foot of Jay-st., north side, at 5 o'clock every day, Sundays excepted, for Hudson, connecting with stages West from Catskill and Railroad East from Hudson.

Tickets may be obtained on board the boat to the following places:

Hudson		Pittsfield	
Claverack		Cheshire	
Mellenville		South Adams	
Ghent		North Adams	
Chatham 4 Corners		Dalton	
East Chatham		Hinsdale	
Canaan		Washington	
Lebanon Springs		Becket	
Edwards		Chester Factory	
State Line		Huntington	
West Stockbridge		Russell	
Richmond		Westfield	
Shaker Village			

The above boats leave Hudson for New-York on arrival of the afternoon cars from the East.

The first train of cars leaves Hudson at 5 A. M., and passengers will arrive at Lebanon Springs and Pittsfield in time for breakfast.

AUGUST, 1856.—FOR SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, FORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S DOCK, BROWN'S DOCK (MIDDLETOWN,) and RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer OCEAN WAVE, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st. Pier, North River:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Thursday, Aug. 21.	11½ A. M.	Thursday, Aug. 21.	11½ A. M.
Friday, Aug. 22.	[illegible] A. M.	Friday, Aug. 22.	12 M.
Saturday, Aug. 23.	[illegible] A. M.	Saturday, Aug. 23.	3½ P. M.
Sunday, Aug. 24.	9 A. M.	Sunday, Aug. 24.	3½ P. M.
Monday, Aug. 25.	10 A. M.	Monday, Aug. 25.	3½ P. M.
Tuesday, Aug. 26.	11 A. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 26.	3½ P. M.
Wed'n'dy, Aug. 27.	12 M.	Wednesday, Aug. 27.	[illegible]
Thursday, Aug. 28.	1 P. M.	Thursday, Aug. 28.	[illegible]
Friday, Aug. 29.	[illegible]	Friday, Aug. 29.	[illegible]
Saturday, Aug. 30.	3½ P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 30.	[illegible]
Sunday, Aug. 31.	9 A. M.	Sunday, Aug. 31.	[illegible]

FOR SHREWSBURY—LONG BRANCH, DEAL, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, RIVER POINT, OCEAN PORT AND EATONTOWN.—The superior, light-drafted steamer JAMES CHRISTOPHER, Capt. John Borden, will run from foot of Jay-st., North River as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE OCEAN PORT.	
Tuesday, Aug. 19.	4½ P. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 19.	6½ A. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 20.	11½ A. M.	Wednesday, Aug. 20.	6½ A. M.
Thursday, Aug. 21.	11½ A. M.	Thursday, Aug. 21.	7 A. M.
Friday, Aug. 22.	12½ P. M.	Friday, Aug. 22.	[illegible] A. M.
Saturday, Aug. 23.	[illegible] P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 23.	[illegible] A. M.
Monday, Aug. 25.	3½ P. M.	Monday, Aug. 25.	[illegible] A. M.
Tuesday, Aug. 26.	4 P. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 26.	11½ A. M.

Stages for Squan Village, Red Bank and other parts of the country.

This boat is confidently offered to the traveling community as the best adapted boat ever on the route.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—FOR NORTH PORT AND PORT JEFFERSON, L. I.—The steamer ISLAND BELLE, Capt. J. Post, Jr., will leave New-York, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 11 A. M., from Catharine Market-slip, for the above places, connecting at North Port with stages for Comac, and by the North route to Smithtown and Stoney Brook, and at Port Jefferson for Wading River, Setes Hollow and Miller's place.

ALBANY AND TROY BOAT—REGULAR MORNING LINE—From Pier foot of Canal and Spring sts., landing at West Point, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill and Hudson. The favorite steamer GLEN COVE will leave Pier foot of Canal and Spring sts. every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY MORNING, at 7 o'clock. For further particulars, inquire of I. LEWIS, No. 302 West-st. "Steam music on board this boat."

FOR SARATOGA, LEBANON SPRINGS AND CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.—Passengers for the above named resorts will take the elegant steamboat GLEN COVE, from pier foot of Canal and Spring sts., every Monday, Wednesday and Friday (mornings at 7 o'clock, giving passengers the opportunity of viewing the beautiful banks of the Highlands of the Hudson. For further particulars, inquire of I. LEWIS, No. 302 West street.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR NEWBURG—Landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Verplanck's, Caldwell's, West Point, Cold Spring and Cornwall.—The new steamer METAMORA, Capt. Wm. Perry, will leave New-York from Pier foot of Jay-st., every SUNDAY MORNING at 7 o'clock. Returning, leave Newburg at 2 P. M. Landing at Amos-st. each way.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR NYACK AND HAVERSTRAW—Landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown and Sing Sing. The favorite steamer THOMAS E. HULSE will leave Pier foot of Jay-st., on SUNDAY MORNING, at 8:30 A. M. and 5 P. M. for the above places, landing at Amos-st. Dock each way. For further particulars, inquire of I. LEWIS, Jr., No. 302 West-st.

OILS AND PAINTS.

KEROSENE OILS
NOT EXPLOSIVE.
SECURED BY PATENTS.
KEROSENE ILLUMINATING OIL.
THE ECONOMY OF THIS OIL IS UNRIVALED.

$4 10 of KEROSENE gives as much light as $9 of rapeseed oil.

$12 of whale oil, $20 47 of sperm oil, and $30 of burning fluid.

It burns in all the argand button top lamps, including camphene and olive oil lamps, without the usual tendency to smoke.

KEROSENE LUBRICATING AND BINNACLE OIL.

The effect of this oil on machinery is found to be perfectly magical; it removes the gum caused by the use of impure oils, wears equal to best Sperm Oil, and does not congeal at a low temperature. For binnacle lamps, signal and bowsprit lanterns, this Oil is unsurpassed. It will burn for two nights without gumming or crusting the wick, a great desideratum for shipmasters, and gives a light equal to best Sperm Oil. It also burns in all the solar and hand lamps.

The attention of engineers, ship chandlers and ship captains is respectfully requested to the certificates to be seen at the office of AUSTENS, Agent of Kerosene Oil Company, No. 50 Beaver-st.

PAINT, ONE CENT PER POUND—Oil 50 cents per gallon. By J. HENRY SMITH, No. 175 Maiden-lane.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and the most successful competition with the best of foreign dealers, can with confidence depend upon always obtaining any desired supply of this Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body and uniform whiteness. Prices and terms arranged on the most liberal footing.

JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 145 Maiden-lane.

THE NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY—By improved process of manufacture, are now prepared to offer their White Oxide of Zinc, superior in whiteness to any other manufactured in the country. Sold either dry or ground in oil, by

[illegible] & CO., Agents, No. 185 Washington-st.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—Southern and Western dealers and club houses will find a complete assortment of well-seasoned playing cards, of all qualities, at the depot of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

RAILROADS.

SARATOGA AND LEBANON SPRINGS. HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD. TWO DAILY EXPRESS LINES FOR PLEASURE TRAVEL.—Passengers leave Chambers-st. Station for Saratoga and Lebanon Springs, Direct.

[illegible] 6 A. M. Arrive at Saratoga at 12:00 P. M., Lebanon Springs at 1½ P. M.

[illegible] P. M. Arrive at Saratoga at 7:30 P. M., and at Lebanon Springs at 7½ P. M.

Tickets sold, and baggage checked through.

[illegible] connect at Peekskill for Lake Mahopac.

[illegible]

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE: MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul's, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest, via New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, and the Company's splendid steam palaces to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway corner of Dey-st., New-York.

JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.

The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY, *MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD*, and their Railroad and Steamboat connections to Chicago, Milwaukee, Galena, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo, and all points West and Southwest, via Suspension Bridge, Buffalo or Oswego, is at No. 173 Broadway, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st.

DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

SARATOGA, MONTREAL, LEBANON SPRINGS AND THE WEST.—NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD—FARE REDUCED.—To Albany, $1 50; Saratoga, $2 60.—Two DAILY EXPRESS TRAINS. 7:00 A. M.—Express Train leaves corner of White and Centre sts., connecting at Albany at 11.15 A. M. with Central Railroad for the West, and with Albany and Northern Railroad at 11 A. M., for Saratoga, where passengers arrive at 12.45 P. M., and thence to Montreal; and at Chatham Four Corners with Western Railroad, for Lebanon Springs, where passengers arrive at 1.30 P. M.

8.10 A. M.—Mail Train, stopping at all stations, and arriving in time for the Central Railroad.

4.30 P. M.—Express for Albany, connecting with the Central Railroad; Express Train for the West at 11 P. M., and with Saratoga Train at 7 A. M. the next morning.

All the above Trains connect at Croton Falls with Stages for Lake Mahopac.

RETURNING.

9.30 A. M.—Express Train from Albany for New-York, without change of cars, on the arrival of the 8.15 Express Train per Central Railroad.

2.15 A. M.—Mail Train, stopping at all stations.

4.30 P. M.—Express Train leaving Albany on the arrival of the 4.30 P. M. Express Train of the Central Railroad, and the arrival of the Albany and Northern Railroad Train from Saratoga.

Baggage checked through.

W. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after Thursday, Aug. 7, 1856, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz: Buffalo Express, at 6 A. M., for Buffalo. Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk. Mail, at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Passengers by this train remain overnight at Owego, and proceed the next morning. Chicago Express, at 1 P. M., for Dunkirk. Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., (from foot of Chambers-st.,) via Piermont for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg and Middletown and intermediate stations. Night express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant, at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.

THE ABOVE TRAINS RUN DAILY, SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.—These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning, with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend, with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

COLLINGWOOD ROUTE.—From New-York to Toronto, Georgian Bay, Mackinaw, Sault St. Marie, Lake Superior, Green Bay, Manitowoc, and all Lake Michigan Ports, via New-York and Erie or New-York Central Roads. The above route is now open for the transit of freight and passengers to all the above points. The following first-class steamers run in connection with the road—*Europa* and *Champion* on Lake Ontario; *Buckeye State*, *Queen City*, *Key Stone State*, *Niagara*, *Louisiana*, Canada and *Collingwood*, on Lakes Huron and Michigan. Fare to Mackinaw, $17 50; fare to Green Bay and Lake Michigan ports, $19 50, including meals and berths on Lake steamers. For all information in relation to tickets and freight, apply at the office of the Company, No. 207 Broadway, New-York.

J. D. GRANT, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK TO RUTLAND, BURLINGTON, PLATTSBURG, ROUSE'S POINT AND MONTREAL SAME DAY.—Leave New-York, via Hudson River Railroad at 6 A. M.; leave Troy by Troy and Boston Railroad at 1:15 A. M.; arrive at Rutland at 2:30, Burlington 5:15, Plattsburg 7:15, Rouse's Point 8 P. M., Montreal 10:30 P. M., and Ogdensburg next morning. Leave New-York at 9 A. M. and 12 noon; leave Troy by Troy and Boston Railroad at 3:45; arrive at Rutland 8:15 P. M., lodge; leave at 6 A. M., arrive at Ogdensburg and Montreal same afternoon. Leave New-York at 5 P. M., lodge at Troy; leave at 5:30 A. M., for all points north and east of Rutland.

ISAAC V. BAKER, Superintendent of Troy and Boston Railroad.

May 5, 1856.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, to Scranton, Great Bend, the North and West, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, to Mauch Chunk.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing June 9, 1856. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places, from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, at 5:30 and 11:45 A. M. and 5:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:30 and 11 A. M., 3 and 5 P. M.

JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—From May 19, 1856, the trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express, 6 A. M. and 5 P. M.; Mail, 9 A. M.; Through Way Train, 12 M.; Emigrant 7 P. M.; For Poughkeepsie, 7 A. M. and 1 P. M.; For Sing Sing, 10:30 A. M. and 9:45 P. M. This train leaves every Friday evening at 11 P. M. For Hudson, 3:30 P. M. For Peekskill, 4 and 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Sing Sing and Peekskill Trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:35, 8:30 and 10:45 A. M., and 4:35 P. M.; and East Albany at 5, 8:50 and 11:15 A. M., and 5 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA and the South and West via Jersey City—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati ($17 and $18 50) and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

NEW INLAND ROUTE—TO PROVIDENCE, NEWPORT, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, &c., via PROVIDENCE, HARTFORD AND FISHKILL RAILROAD.—On and after April 17 trains leave Hartford at 7:10 A. M., (Accommodation,) and 12:45 P. M., Express. Leave Providence 9 A. M., Express, 3:30 P. M., Accommodation, connecting at Hartford with Express train for New-York. For particulars, see *Pathfinder Railway Guide*.

J. A. BROOKS, Agent, Providence.

NEWPORT BY LAND ROUTE.—Passengers leave New-York at 8 A. M., by New-York and New-Haven Railroad; New-Haven at 11:18 A. M., by Hartford and New-Haven Railroad; Hartford at 12:45 P. M., by Providence, Hartford and Fishkill Railroad—arriving in Providence at 4:47 P. M., and leave Providence at 6:15 P. M., by steamer PERRY. Through tickets sold at Canal-st. station. Baggage checked through.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY—LAKE MAHOPAC.—Passengers visiting this Lake will find this the most desirable route. Only 3 hours from 26th-st., by the cars, and 40 minutes by stage. Distance 4½ miles. 4 stages in readiness at Croton Falls to convey passengers.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

WATCHES, JEWELERY, &c.

WATCHES—FINE GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.—The largest and most splendid assortment of watches in the City is to be found at the subscriber's. He has been in business in Wall-st. for the last eighteen years, and is selling all descriptions of gold and silver watches, jewelry and silver ware, at wholesale and retail, at much less than the usual prices.

Beautiful gold hunting watches, four holes jeweled	$[illegible]
Fine gold detached levers, full jeweled	$[illegible]
Fine gold hunting lepines, four holes jeweled	$[illegible]
Gold hunting-case English patent levers	$[illegible]
Fine gold hunting detached levers, full jeweled	$[illegible]
Gold and enamel watches for ladies	$[illegible] to $[illegible]
Splendid gold pocket chronometers	$125 00 to $[illegible]
Gold independent second watches, for timing horses	$80 00 to $250 00
Gold hunting watches, which run eight days	$125 00 to $150 00
Gold magic watches, which change into three different watches	$[illegible] to $[illegible]
Gold English patent levers, full jeweled	$[illegible] to $[illegible]
Silver English patent levers	$15 00 to $[illegible]
Silver detached levers, full jeweled	$15 00 to $[illegible]
Fine gold hunting case railway time-keepers	$100 00 to $175 00
Silver Lepines, four holes jeweled	$[illegible] to $[illegible]

M. J. Tobias, Harrison, R. & G. Beesley, T. F. Cooper and all other celebrated makers, for sale very low.

All watches warranted to keep correct time. Watches and jewelry exchanged. Watches and jewelry repaired in the best manner, and at much less than the usual prices. Goods sent to all parts of the United States and Canada, free of charge.

GEORGE C. ALLEN, Importer of watches and jewelry, wholesale and retail, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor, near Broadway.

STATIONERY.

STATIONERY, BLANK BOOKS, &c. WILLIAM R. HAWS, No. 145 Canal-st., corner of Thompson, N. Y., BRANCH OF E. C. ROOT, ANTHONY & Co. Keeps constantly on hand a general assortment of STAPLE and FANCY STATIONERY, Account Books, Writing Papers, Law and Commercial Blanks, Notes, Drafts, Bills of Exchange, &c. Printing of all kinds executed to order. N. B.—Particular attention paid to the manufacture of Blank Account Books and to BANK PRINTING. Checks, Bill Heads, Circulars, &c., lithographed in any pattern in the neatest manner.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.

BUGGY, SMALL SIZED, WITH TOP, HARNESS, BRIDLE AND SADDLE—May find a purchaser, if nearly new and of good style. Address PURCHASER, Daily Times Office, stating price and where they may be seen.

A LARGE BAY HORSE FOR SALE—Sixteen hands high, five years old last May. Sold for want of use. Can be seen at No. [illegible] Bank-st., near 8th-av.

STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL. THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS—The ships comprising this line are as follows: ATLANTIC, Capt. ELDRIDGE, BALTIC, Capt. COMSTOCK, ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.

These ships have been built by contract, expressly for Government service. Every care has been taken in their construction, as also their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first-class cabin, $130; in second cabin, $75. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berths secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulkheads, and to avoid danger from ice will not cross the Banks north of 42 deg.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM LIVERPOOL.	
[illegible]		[illegible]	
Saturday, May 24	1856	Wednesday, June 11	1856
Saturday, June 7	1856	Wednesday, June 25	1856
Saturday, June 21	1856	Wednesday, July 9	1856
Saturday, July 5	1856	Wednesday, July 23	1856
Saturday, July 19	1856	Wednesday, Aug. 6	1856
Saturday, Aug. 2	1856	Wednesday, Aug. 20	1856
Saturday, Aug. 16	1856	Wednesday, Sept. 3	1856
Saturday, Aug. 30	1856	Wednesday, Sept. 17	1856
Saturday, Sept. 13	1856	Wednesday, Oct. 1	1856
Saturday, Sept. 27	1856	Wednesday, Oct. 15	1856
Saturday, Oct. 11	1856	Wednesday, Oct. 29	1856
Saturday, Oct. 25	1856	Wednesday, Nov. 12	1856
Saturday, Nov. 8	1856	Wednesday, Nov. 26	1856
Saturday, Nov. 22	1856	Wednesday, Dec. 10	1856
Saturday, Dec. 6	1856	Wednesday, Dec. 24	1856
Saturday, Dec. 20	1856		

For freight or passage apply to

EDW'D K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL—Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $75. FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL—Chief Cabin Passage, $110; Second Cabin Passage, $60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head, green on starboard bow, and red on port bow.

ASIA, Lott, leave New-York	Wednesday, Aug. 20.
CANADA, Lang, leave Boston	Wednesday, Aug. 27.
AFRICA, Shannon, leave New-York	Wednesday, Sept. 3.
NIAGARA, Leitch, leave Boston	Wednesday, Sept. 10.
PERSIA, Judkins, leave New-York	Wednesday, Sept. 17.
ARABIA, Stone, leave Boston	Wednesday, Sept. 24.
ASIA, Lott, leave New-York	Wednesday, Oct. 1.
CANADA, Lang, leave Boston	Wednesday, Oct. 8.
AFRICA, Shannon, leave New-York	Wednesday, Oct. 15.
NIAGARA, Leitch, leave Boston	Wednesday, Oct. 22.

Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed.

For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—The United States Mail steamer ARAGO, D. LINES, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, August 23, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st. Price of passage: First Cabin $130 | Second Cabin $75

This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Baggage not wanted during the voyage, should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."

No freight will be taken after Thursday, August 21.

For freight or passage, apply to

MORTIMER LIVINGSTON, Agent, 56 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the Arago, and sail Sept. 20.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE UNITED STATES Mail Steamship BALTIC, COMSTOCK, Commander, will depart with the United States Mails for Europe, positively on SATURDAY, Aug. 23, at 12 o'clock M., from her berth, at the foot of Canal-st.

NOTICE—The steamers of this line have water-tight compartments, and to avoid danger from ice will not cross the banks north of 42° until after the 1st of August.

For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations for elegance and comfort, apply to

EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st.

Passengers will please be on board at 11 o'clock A. M. All letters must pass through the Post-Office. Any others will be returned.

The steamship ERICSSON, LOWBER, will succeed the BALTIC and sail on SATURDAY, Sept. 13.

NOTICE—The rate of freight from Liverpool to New-York is reduced to four pounds per ton measurement, until further notice.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.—EDINBURGH, 2,500 tons, WM. CUMMINGS, Commander. NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, ROBERT CRAIG, Commander. GLASGOW, 1,962 tons, JOHN DUNCAN, Commander. The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing their new and powerful steamers from New-York for Glasgow direct, as under:

GLASGOW, [illegible], 16th of August, at 12 o'clock M.
EDINBURGH, Tuesday, 2d September, at 12 o'clock M.
NEW-YORK, Tuesday, 30th September, at 12 o'clock M.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First-class, $75; third-class, found with cooked provisions, $30.

An experienced Surgeon attached to each steamer.

For freight or passage, apply to J. McSYMON, No. 17 Broadway.

New-York City bills or Gold only received for passage.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.—The steamship ETNA, 3,000 tons burden, W. MILLER, Commander. This new and powerful steamer will sail from the British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's Dock, at Jersey City, on FRIDAY, the 29th inst. Passage money, for first class passengers only, for whom there are excellent accommodations, $100, including provisions and steward's fees, but without wines or liquors, which can be obtained on board. Freight taken at reasonable rates. Apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP AFRICA.—Consignees are informed that the AFRICA will commence discharging on SATURDAY MORNING, the 23d instant. All goods for which permits are not received, will be sent to the Bonded Warehouse, Jersey City, and be subject to storage. E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR NORFOLK AND RICHMOND.—The United States Mail steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, will leave for the above places on SATURDAY, Aug. 23, at 4 o'clock, P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River. She will arrive at Norfolk on Sunday afternoon, and at Richmond on Monday morning. Passengers for the South will proceed without delay by the great mail line to Charleston, Augusta, Savannah, &c. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, including state room, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10; steerage, half price. Apply to

LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 30 Broadway.

PROPOSALS.

I. O. O. F.—OFFICE CORRESPONDING AND RECORDING SECRETARY R. W. G. L. UNITED STATES.

The undersigned, pursuant to the 20th By-Law of the R. W. Grand Lodge of the United States, hereby invites PROPOSALS FOR PRINTING the Journal of that body at its approaching Annual session, to be held in the City of Baltimore on the THIRD MONDAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1856. The printer to furnish the necessary paper, and to stitch and cover the Journal ready for distribution; the printing to be done according to the style of the Revised Journal, which may be seen at the office of the undersigned; the matter to be stereotyped, and the plates to be delivered to the Grand Secretary in good order as soon as the requisite number of copies are struck off, which will not be less than 10,000. The proposals to state as follows: For composition, plain, figure work, and rule and figure work, per 1,000 ems; including the furnishing of stereotype plates, of size uniform with the Journal of Proceedings, from new type. Press work, per token, of 16 octavo pages, for the printing of 10,000 copies; also, price for additional copies, per token. Folding, stitching and trimming, in good paper covers, per 100 copies, specimens of paper, with prices marked thereon, to accompany each proposition; and to be addressed to the Committee on Printing of the Grand Lodge of the United States, to be under seal, and to the care of the undersigned, and to be in hand on or before 12 o'clock, noon, of the third Monday in September, 1856.

JAMES L. RIDGELY, Cor. and Rec. Secretary, Office, Odd-Fellows' Hall, Baltimore, Md.

BROOKLYN WATER WORKS.—NOTICE TO MACHINISTS.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the undersigned until Oct. 1, at noon, for the construction of two pumping engines, Cornish or equal to Cornish, for the Brooklyn Water Works, of capacity to raise ten millions (N. Y.) gallons daily each; 170 feet high, with three boilers each; to be built and erected complete on the stone foundations prepared for them, and to be of first-class workmanship.

Drawings in detail accurately defining the style and character of engines and appurtenances, to be submitted by the proposers with description.

Specifications and further information may be had at the office of the Chief Engineer, J. B. KIRKWOOD, Esq., No. 4 Halsey's Buildings, Brooklyn, or of the undersigned.

The right is reserved to reject any of the proposals made.

H. S. WELLES & CO., No. 4 Wall-st., New-York.

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNORS OF THE ALMS HOUSE, ROTUNDA, PARK, AUG. 19, 1856.

TO SLATERS.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office till 12 o'clock M. of Tuesday, 26th inst., for Slating with best quality Green Vermont Slate, with lead flashing at connections and covering ridges with sheet lead. Also, copper linings for valleys and gutters, and copper leaders, for the main building and wings of Bellevue Hospital, foot of 26th-st., East River, according to plans and specifications at the office of R. G. HATFIELD, Esq., No. 298 Broadway, where further information can be obtained. Each proposal to be accompanied with the signatures of two responsible parties, as security for the faithful performance of the contract; and the Governors reserve the right of rejecting any and all proposals not deemed by them advantageous to the department.

VIRGINIA PINE WOOD.—Sealed proposals will be received by the Hudson River Railroad Company until the 1st day of September next, for the delivery during the ensuing year of 15,000 cords (solid measure) Virginia pine wood, at their wood stations between New-York and Poughkeepsie, both inclusive.

Proposals may be sent to the undersigned, marked "Proposal for Wood," who will also give such information as may be desired.

The right to reject such proposals as may not be deemed satisfactory is reserved by the Company.

E. L. SYKES, Jr., Vice President Hudson River Railroad Company, No. 69 Warren-st., New-York.

SCIENTIFIC CONVENTION.

American Association for the Advancement of Science.

SECOND DAY—AFTERNOON PROCEEDINGS.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

ALBANY, Thursday Evening, Aug. 21, 1856.

While in General Session for a few moments, Rev. Dr. WYCKOFF introduced to the President the Canada Delegation, consisting of Prof. J. M. DAWSON, Principal of the McGill College, C. H. SMALLWOOD, Professor of meteorology, Rev. Dr. FLANAGAN, Dr. JONES, Mr. BARNES, Sir WM. E. LOGAN, T. S. HUNT, Esq., Chemist to the Canadian Survey, Hon. Dr. HAMPTON and Dr. HINGSTON. Dr. WYCKOFF was very happy in his welcome of these gentlemen to Albany. President HALL formally introduced them to the Association, and Mr. BARNES, of the Board of Regents, tendered to them the hospitalities of the city and the occasion. Prof. DAWSON explained that the delegation had consented to this formal presentation because it was charged with an earnest invitation from the Natural History Society and the municipal authorities of Montreal, that the Association should hold its next session in Montreal. British America and the United States came, he said, into the same geological map, and there was no division between the two countries in nature, there certainly was none that science indicated. He urged his invitation with warmth.

Prof. SUMNER, of Baltimore, tendered an invitation from the Maryland Institute for the Association to meet next in Baltimore, and pressed it eloquently and with humor. The whole subject was referred to the Standing Committee. Resolved into Sections.

In the Geological Section, the first paper read was by Prof. A. WINCHELL, and entitled "Notes on the Geology of Middle and Southern Alabama." The only remarks made upon this paper was upon the question raised as to whether there existed in Alabama, triassic beds. The general impression was that there did not. Prof. AGASSIZ assumed the negative, and alluded to fossils of the crytaceous species which had been presented to him by Dr. HAMPTON.

Prof. DAWSON followed with a very able paper on *Parallelism of Rock Formations in Nova Scotia with those of other parts of America.* Adjourned.

PROF. HENRY ON ACOUSTICS.

In the afternoon, Prof. JOSEPH HENRY, of the Smithsonian Institution, read a paper on the *Acoustics of Public Buildings*; a subject which he treated with great success at the meetings in Washington and Providence. He reviewed very succinctly the peculiarities of ancient architecture, and held that every vestige of old architecture should be preserved with scrupulous care. He then proceeded to treat of modern edifices. While the principles of sound, he said, have been studied with care for a half century, these principles have but rarely been applied to the construction of rooms intended for public purposes. What is wanted is, a combination of scientific knowledge, the results of careful investigation, till the highest practical skill in determining the question of the application of acoustic principles to public buildings becomes necessary to institute experiments. Such experiments have been tried under his direction. One experiment proved that the voice, while a person reads a book in an open field, in the ordinary tone, is heard distinctly in front to a distance of 100 feet, at the side to a distance of 75, and in the rear to the distance of 30 feet. In experimenting on practical acoustics, it is, therefore, necessary to place the speaker opposite a wall, and to note the distance at which he ceases to take cognizance of the reflection of the sound of his voice. A wall lined with thin board will produce a reflection loud, but short. A steel wall will produce the highest degree of resonance; so will a wall of glass. The principles of acoustics thus laid down have been applied with success in the construction of the new lecture-room in the Smithsonian Institute. A Committee, of which Prof. HENRY was the hub, was charged with the duty of making this apartment as nearly perfect as a public room could be. The original plan was modified; the lower floor was forsaken because of the heavy pillars which studded it, and an upper room was selected, into which a portion of the towers was thrown, so as to break up the sound. The speaker stands upon the rostrum in much the same position he would occupy if he stood in the mouth of a trumpet, and the rays of sound go from his lips straight forward, undiverted by angles in the building. The room is 100 feet by 60, and fan-shaped, with a gallery in horse-shoe form, and a smaller gallery behind. In either of these latter you may hear the slightest whisper from the stage. The walls are lath and plaster.

Prof. PEIRCE had a paper, purely scientific, an analytical discussion of the motion of a body under the action of the central forces.

Prof. SMALLWOOD described an improved Anemometer, contrived by himself, which decreases the cost of that instrument from £50 to £5.

PROFESSOR BACHE ON THE PREDICTION OF TIDES.

Prof. BACHE had some notes on the progress made in the Coast Survey in the *Prediction of Tides*, communicated by authority of the Treasury Department. The Professor explained the methods employed in the Coast Survey for the reduction of the tidal observations of the coast, and especially of the tides of Boston harbor, of which there was a long series of observations. The different tidal theories showed the same forms from the correctness derived from the varying positions of the moon and sun.

Starting from this point, equations were formed, into which the elements of position of the moon and sun and their changes were combined, with unknown coefficients to be obtained from the observations themselves. These equations were grouped and solved, and had been used in a set of prediction tables, embracing the half-monthly equality, the corrections for parallax and for parallax, increasing and decreasing, for the moon and sun.

These tables, tested by twenty observations at different periods of the lunar month and of the year, showed a probable error of but four minutes in the predicted and observed times of the pairs of tides of which comparisons were made.

THE SAVANS PROMENADING.

Personal Notes of their Appearance—Agassiz, Rogers, Peirce, the Governor, Hare, Maria Mitchell, O. M. Mitchell, Henry, Bache, Redfield, &c.

ALBANY, Friday, Aug. 22, 1856.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

None better understand the science of hospitality than the Albanians. Last night they gave us a specimen of what they could do upon the briefest notice. The weather had been so unpropitious since the Convention opened that it could not be otherwise than dull when the Convention was out of session. The Local Committee scented the suspicion that it was so, and as the afternoon session was closing announced that the Assembly Chamber and the State Library would be open in the evening for a sort of reunion. At 8 o'clock, consequently, the savans and their ladies began to gather. The apartments were brilliantly illuminated, and the array of beauty that flocked in matched it well. The affair was so well managed that it was anything else than stiff—far less than it must have proved in any private house. Step with me into this recess of the upper hall of the Library, and let us make a note o some of the notables as they pass.

That stout healthful-looking man who is chatting so pleasantly with the lady—the gentleman partially bald, but with auburn hair so far as the head is covered, with the clean shaved chin, mutton-chop whiskers and a decided accent, is the renowned LOUIS AGASSIZ. The accent you observe, but still you note with what perfect distinctness all his words are uttered. In the house when he speaks there is no difficulty in catching every syllable, though he talks with rapidity, and his speech is singularly free from technical terms except when they are essential. He is scarcely 50 yet, and looks as if he might easily enough live to be claimed by the men of the Twentieth Century as a cotemporary. His face shines with good humor and you never are surprised to hear a good thing slip out of his mouth whether he is talking of gar-pikes with scales hard enough to strike fire out of, or of Echinodermes and the like who are protected by no less flinty an ensemble of unpronounceable names.

That thin-faced earnest looking man with rather formal hair, and an aquiline nose, is Prof. WM. B. ROGERS—one of the three geological brothers, without one of whose opinions to back them, few care to invest in any coal field north of the Carolinas. He has a marvelous look of "our folks," and when he speaks, you feel proud of the discernment which assured you at the first that he would speak with grace, fluency, and eloquence. The Professor has the bearing of a thorough Democrat in science, and is always potent in dissolving elaborate theories that envelope [illegible] facts and observations only dimly discerned. In Convention he has spirited many a promising Coal measure into a scant shale, and sent back many a dreaming enthusiast to his hammering upon rocks, wide awake and ready to appreciate common sense again. He was the Chairman of the Geological Section yesterday. You will know him again by his forehead, that sets the physiognomists to hunting up the exceptions, by his black eye-brows, slightly grayish hair, and if you hear him close, by his musical voice.

That gentleman, whose long, abundant hair, sprinkled with gray, is parted down the middle of the forehead, Mr. PEIRCE, in the parlance, is Prof. PEIRCE, of Harvard, probably the greatest mathematician in our land. Once seen, his face will never be forgotten. There is a pleasant smile on it which will not desert him when he leaves the company of the brilliant beauty he is talking with. It is a comfort to hear him on the blackboard demonstrating even so dry a problem as that "X multiplied by B equals the dynamic force, and therefore, &c.," for he speaks with such perfect readiness that the tidal current of ideas winds hours up the attention, and you find yourself understand it all, though it be but Greek to you really.

But what chair does that straight, carefully dressed man in black fill? He of the Scot-like appearance, with the three presentable ladies that look so little like him either? It is no professor at all, but instead our Empire State's Governor—the Hon. MYRON H. CLARK, and those are his daughters.

That large, stout, aged man, of bleached hair and an air of abstraction, as if among all this throng of beauty he was thinking about some great experiment there, or meditating the properties of some metal not yet caught in another man's crucible, is Dr. ROBERT HARE, whose grand discoveries were the talk of Europe twenty years before your infant eyes first looked out on America. He is the most talkative man of the crowd, and will explain the matter that has puzzled you so long, in a moment, if you introduce yourself and state your wish. Being some 74 years old, he cares particularly little what you and I think of the opinions he holds. He speaks a great deal in Convention, and though what he says may be entirely irreferable to the immediate topic under discussion, and cross the path of every other man on the floor, it will be listened to with deep attention, and be well worth it all. He is a noble old devotee to Science, whom all professing will honor as highly as the wisest of this generation do, remembering only his latter-day lapse into the delusion of modern Spiritualism, as another melancholy instance of the eccentricities of the learned.

This slightly-made and kind-faced Friend is WILLIAM MITCHELL, of Nantucket. Upon his arm is his distinguished daughter, MARIA MITCHELL. She dresses very simply in figured black silk, with a wide, worked, lace collar. Her hair is black as any raven's; her eye looks as one should, charged with the duty of seeking out a new asteroid. She was an early member of the Association, and counts few of its Conventions where she always receives marked attention.

Prof. O. M. MITCHELL, of Cincinnati, is of a different family, as the different spelling of his name would indicate. Physically small, he has a very determined face, and after listening a moment to one of his impulsive speeches you don't wonder that he got his Observatory built in spite of towering obstacles. He is about 46 years of age, a popular lecturer in spite of his thorough acquaintance with the minutiae of his department, was a pupil of AIRY, of Greenwich, and is a tutor of both hemispheres as to the best form of declination apparatus, and the methods for facilitating astronomical observations.

Here comes Professor HENRY, who saved the Smithsonian Institution from becoming simply a scientific supplement to the Congressional Library—who insisted, and carried his point, that a great foundation for "the advancement and diffusion of learning among men" did not mean to furnish only a set of popular lectures in Washington, or even the greatest collection of books upon all possible topics.

The Professor is a notable man to look at, for his unprofessional look. You would take him to be the man that pockets all the premiums at the Agricultural Fairs. His stout, wholesome form, and his modesty, would lead you to suspect you were watching the wealthy cultivator of 500 acres of Genesee farm-land, instead of the best natural philosopher in the country. He is always seen here in a suit of black, not carefully put on, wearing a wide stock, and with a shirt collar whose two upper edges are not always exactly parallel.

The gentleman in close conversation with the handsome lady—her on whose face you see a rapture even now, is a grandson of BENJAMIN FRANKLIN—Prof. BACHE, of the Coast Survey—is a short, pursy man, with a very warm heart and an admirably furnished head;—furnished, I mean inwardly, for the eye only discovers a bald forehead with the hair brushed from behind the crown. But his efficient supervision of the difficult tasks achieved by the Coast Survey, and the high personal esteem for him which every member of his corps cherishes, are evidences of the qualities of the inner man. He looks as if he might enjoy perfect digestion—his active habits, tenting out Summers and generally on "the go," probably secure him good health. New-York citizens have seen more than usual of him during the past year, on account of his engagement with our Harbor Commissioners—a labor which has added very seriously to his multiplied engagements, without, by the way, securing any increase of emolument.

That tall, straight man, of almost snow-white hair, is WILLIAM C. REDFIELD, the meteorologist, and First President of this Association. His abundant whiskers have somewhat masked his familiar face. Still you cannot mistake the author of the Whirlwind Theory of Storms, combatting whose doctrines, has furnished Dr. HARE so many brilliant opportunities for strong intellectual exercise.

But it is not fair to judge of these men by their appearance to-night. Some of them are in dress coats that never look like themselves out of books coats; some are in white kids who have nothing about them to suggest white kids when at work; some are constrained in the unaccustomed presence of so many ladies, and but for their hats which happily they still have in hand, would look awkward. Step out to the old "Clerk Room" that was before it was remodeled into a Committee room, and eat a plate of the oysters or cold chicken and "the lingo" so bounteously provided before leaving. The Local Committee showed a becoming sense of respect for the law, and good taste, in making it purely a cold-water collation.

THIRD DAY—FRIDAY MORNING'S SESSION.

The Convention remained but a few moments in general session before dividing into sections. In the Geological Department almost the whole time was occupied in the discussion of mooted points, especially concerning animal remains. Notwithstanding the probable fact that few even of the naturalists present were able to appreciate all the arguments adduced, or to separate the entirely new from facts already familiar to some present, the crowded Assembly Chamber preserved marked attention and listened with interest. The titles of the papers upon which the discussions were based were as follows:

Proofs of the Protozoic age of some of the altered rocks of Eastern Massachusetts, from fossils recently discovered. By WM. B. ROGERS.

On Carboniferous Reptiles. By JEFFRIES WYMAN.

In the course of the morning Prof. ROGERS commented eloquently upon Prof. DAWSON's paper on the parallelism of rock formations in Nova Scotia, with those of other parts of America, showing by many illustrations that the parallelism is still more remarkable than had been stated.

Professor WYMAN's paper was considered as of very great importance. Mr. AGASSIZ said, that in view of it, he felt that we must reconsider almost all our evidence as to the identification and classification of all animal remains, and cautioned paleontologists, in view of the description presented, not to determine that a fossil must be of this or that sort, upon the evidence of a single point of structure.

The proofs adduced by Prof. ROGERS in his paper excited a sharp and vigorous discussion, in which the author, Mr. AGASSIZ, Prof. HALL, Mr. ADAMS, Sir WM. LOGAN, and Prof. EMMONS joined. The opinion was expressed on the highest authority that the discoveries just announced to the Association would compel a reinvestigation of the whole subject. The opinion was by no means allowed, however, to pass unchallenged, especially on the part of the Canadian delegation.

Prof. EMMONS did not coincide with the sentiments expressed as to the age of the primary rocks of New-England. He was saying, "We shall have to ignore all the principles of geology, if"——

"Why not?" asked Mr. AGASSIZ.—There was a little confusion about the floor.—"Why not?" repeated Mr. AGASSIZ. "We should rest our system of belief, why not reject it when"——

"I am not in the habit," returned Prof. EMMONS, "of interrupting gentlemen while speaking. I know that here I am a marked man"——

"I beg to apologize," said, and immediately retreated, Mr. AGASSIZ; "I am exceedingly sorry to interrupt any gentleman"—and so the flurry subsided and Mr. EMMONS proceeded.

Major EMORY was down for a paper, but owing to a throat affection, he begged, when called upon, to withdraw it altogether. He, however, submitted a Geological Chart of the section cut by the line of boundary between Mexico and the United States, as constructed and colored by Dr. CHARLES C. PARRY, of Iowa and Mr. SCHOTT. The chart is a novel one, and differed materially from the one heretofore exhibited. The Major presented to the Association tables exhibiting the meteorology of the region for two years past. In passing, he observed that during

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

The Stock Exchange closed remarkably strong this afternoon, particularly on Erie and the two Michigan Road shares. Erie was first in the Board at 69¾ ¾ off, a rise of 2¾ ¾ cent, and closed at 69¾ ¾ off, a rise of 2¾ ¾ cent, which is an advance of 5¾ ¾ cent. on the lowest price of the week. The two Michigan Road shares were advanced 1¾ ¾ cent. Central Michigan 2¾ ¾ cent. Cleveland and Toledo advanced to 74 ¾ cent., and Illinois Central Bonds to 91¾ cash, 92 buyer 60 days. New-York Central was down at 98, either 60 days, and 98¾@98¾, the closing cash quotation. The principal business of the day was in Erie, about which there was considerable discussion, and very general firmness on the Road list. The Money traits of the Stock Brokers appear to have fallen off this week, directing their pressure of Stocks on the market, and as remarked yesterday, in some cases—and we would instance New-York Central, Erie and Reading—the Stock for immediate delivery is quite as scarce as Money itself, and this is by no means unpalatable. The effect of this state of things is to create additional outside confidence in the position of the leading Railway Securities. The Stock list was steady, in opening this week at Wednesday's prices, but in working this week to Wednesday, prices of $60,000 to-day at 99¾; Minnesota ran a fraction lower than last week; Tennessee, 62 ¾ cent.

The demand for Money at the Bank continuative from the importers and grocery trade, the banking payments for August being light, and the large Banks are unable to accommodate the offerings. The rates at the Discount Boards keep up to 6@8 for prime, and 10@12 for fair paper, with a less pressing supply of strictly first-class names this week. As remarked above, the Stock Brokers are comparatively easy.

The Exchange market for Eastern Exchange, selling to-day, ranged from ¾ to ¾ off, 1-16 to ⅛ off, and closing at ⅛ to ¼ off. The importers have made demand for gold, but the moment by the heavy payment of duties and the backwardness of their Fall sales, as compared with the heavy outlay. This is especially the case with the Dry Goods people, whose importations of Foreign and Silks are considerably in advance of the jobbers, either for cash or on time. Although a [illegible] has been observed with last week, [illegible] to be some disappointment and a large amount of goods, a little after in the season, thrown into the retail trade, most of the retail Grocers and Jobbers being opposed to the combination to keep up the advanced prices on the heavy stock known to be in the City. The consequence is an extra pressure on the discount market to carry out if possible, the speculation. The market for Sterling is 109¾ @109¾. No much doubt for this product. The Specie shipments, at present, look like $250,000, mostly in Gold bars. The Sub-Treasury disbursement is again in advance of the receipts: for all the following days, the receipts are $1,300 received. Bid on Treasury account.....

Received on Treasury account.....	$74,112
Paid for account Customs revenue.....	14,346
Paid for account City revenue.....	18,276
Paid on Disbursing Checks.....	18,146

The Dry Goods Import for the week is quite heavy, being $630,158, against $510,281 the corresponding week last year. Woolens and Silks are the largest items in the return. The following

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PUBLIC MEETINGS.

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